

## EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG

Mr. KING, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably the nomination of John Russell Young, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, vice George E. Allen, resigned.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Matthew F. McGuire to be the Assistant to the Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the desire that this officer take the oath of office tomorrow and enter upon the performance of his duties, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the President will be immediately notified.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, the appointment by President Roosevelt of Matthew F. McGuire, of Massachusetts, to the post of the Assistant to the Attorney General marks another important step in the development of the merit system instituted by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson in the Department of Justice.

The recommendation for the promotion of Mr. McGuire by the Attorney General followed 6 years' continued wide and diversified experience in the Department. Mr. McGuire is thoroughly familiar with the personnel and workings of the Department, and for the past year has been serving in the capacity of Special Assistant Attorney General.

The duties of the latter office will be combined with duties of the new post, and will embrace appointments and legislation in which the Department is interested, and Mr. McGuire will act as liaison officer between the Attorney General and Congress and other agencies and departments of the Federal Government. In addition, he will handle confidential and special legal and administrative matters pertaining to the Washington office and to the offices of the United States attorneys and marshals elsewhere.

## THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William M. Lindsay to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

## POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Earl Evans to be postmaster at Carrollton, Mo., which had been reported adversely.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that this nomination may go over for the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters reported favorably be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc. That concludes the executive calendar.

## RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 3, 1940, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate April 2 (legislative day of March 4), 1940*

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Adrian J. Caillouet of Louisiana to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to fill a new position.

## COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from the dates set opposite their names:

Arthur G. Hall, September 2, 1939.

Ephraim Zoole, January 1, 1940.

## CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 1 (legislative day of March 4), 1940*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Matthew F. McGuire to be the Assistant to the Attorney General.

## UNITED STATES MARSHAL

William M. Lindsay to be United States Marshal for the district of Kansas.

## POSTMASTERS

## KANSAS

George R. Willson, Cedar Vale.  
George F. Heim, Jr., Ellinwood.  
James Martin Miller, Fort Scott.  
Raymond E. Stotts, Garden City.  
James B. Doyle, Herington.  
Anna H. Smith, Morland.  
Anna M. Bryan, Mullinville.  
Leo P. Gallagher, Osborne.  
Rollie David, Russell Springs.

## MISSOURI

James E. Sharp, Gideon.  
Sterling H. Bagby, Huntsville.  
Wayne Osborn, Macks Creek.  
Harry E. Ball, Montgomery City.  
Herbert J. Fallert, Ste. Genevieve.  
Alethea S. Williams, Silex.  
Max L. Kelley, Steele.  
Clare Magee, Unionville.  
John P. Cunningham, Wentzville.

## NORTH CAROLINA

James Franklin Greene, Bakersville.  
Talmadge S. Teague, Fairmont.  
Pinckney R. Holman, Ridgecrest.

## PENNSYLVANIA

George J. Hoke, East McKeesport.

## TENNESSEE

Charles Oscar DuBois, Madison.

## UTAH

Gerald Cazier, Nephi.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Christ of Galilee, we beseech Thee to hear us while we humbly wait at the altar of prayer; O spirit pure and holy, possess these hearts of ours. Hold to our lips the Holy Grail that from the blessed cup we may drink deep of the water of life. Instead of the vexing voice of regrets, fill our hearts with happy memories of the Bethels where our heavenly Father appeared and blessed us. In grateful recollection stay our minds in the great peace of them who love Thy

law and whom nothing shall offend. Remember those who are in weariness and in pain. Draw them closer to Thee and breathe Thy loving spirit into every troubled breast. Bless them upon whom lie the responsibilities of the social, the commercial, and the political life of the world. Summon their souls to fight the good fight with soldiery courage. O bridge the great gulfs of discord, wherein the clanging cymbals of hate and tyranny are in defiant swing. In the name of the Saviour of men. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### APPOINTMENT OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a brief personal statement to the House.

I dislike very much to do so, but, unfortunately, a few weeks ago I contracted a very severe case of influenza which seems to be holding on to me with great tenacity. My physician has advised me to take a little rest, and I am sure the Members of the House will be pleased to accord me this privilege.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 451

*Resolved*, That Hon. SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

*Resolved*, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of Hon. SAM RAYBURN as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the remainder of this week the Committee on Agriculture may be permitted to sit during sessions of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I rise to say I noticed in the RECORD where the Committee on Military Affairs of the House or any subcommittee thereof has the right to sit for the remainder of this week during sessions of the House. I think it is a very grave mistake to have the legislative committee that handles legislation affecting the War Department in session in the afternoon at the time when we are going to consider the War Department appropriation bill. I hope the members of the Military Affairs Committee will recognize the necessity of being on the floor during the consideration of the War Department appropriation bill.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs made the request referred to, but I am sure I am well within the truth when I say that a subcommittee is meeting only today and, perhaps, tomorrow, for the purpose of considering the T. V. A. tax legislation, and I am also quite sure there is no intention on the part of the members of that committee to be away from the floor when the War Department appropriation bill is being considered.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am pleased to hear that because I believe we are entitled to information the members of the committee may give us during the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMASON. I agree with the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES]?

There was no objection.

#### WHERE THIS ADMINISTRATION GETS THE MONEY

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson once said:

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and the corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all their property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.

These were prophetic words. While the private banks do not directly control the issue of our currency the Federal Government is cooperating with them to such an extent that we are now in the midst of a mild inflation that is reflected in disturbed business conditions.

Since February 28, 1939, to March 1, 1940, the Federal stock of money has increased \$4,004,519,182 or \$5.12 per capita. The total being \$26,339,210,454. Money actually in circulation increased from \$6,731,243,857 or \$51.44 per capita to \$7,455,097,341 or \$56.56 per capita. The actual increase in circulation amounting to only \$723,853,484.

Thus while the assets were increased over four billion only one-sixth was actually put into the channels of credit and trade. If the entire sum had been put in circulation the new money would have been greater than the money in circulation June 30, 1914.

Soon the printing-press money may be turned out as fast as it was in Germany in 1919. If so you know what will happen. A dictator after bankruptcy. Loss of our form of Government. A terrible price to pay for a New Deal. How about chasing the money changers out of the temple?

America, beware of unregulated inflation.

#### FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

#### THE SPEAKER

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret we learn you have not entirely recovered from your recent attack of influenza. I am sure I speak not only for this side of the House but for the entire membership when I express the hope for a pleasant trip to your beloved Southland. May you, in the warmth of the South, soon be restored to health and come back to us in perfect vigor, ready for the strenuous balance of this session. [Applause.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in connection with the Americanization work being done by the David Wisted Post of the American Legion, of Duluth, Minn., including a short statement prepared by the post indicating the steps taken in that valuable work.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### THE CENSUS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution, the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce today has 130,000 enumerators calling on the citizens of this country, the purpose of which is to secure facts that will enable the Government to prepare



statistics relative to population, agriculture, housing, incomes, and so forth.

There came to my desk a few days ago a blank form that was sent to me by the supervisor of the district where I reside in the city of St. Louis. Although interrupted by a telephone call, within 5 minutes I had filled out the form and it was in the mail. No question was asked me that I would not have been willing for the information to be made public.

Although the census has been taken every 10 years since 1790, this is the first time, so far as I can learn, that a Member of either branch of Congress has advised the citizens of this country to refuse to give certain information to census enumerators.

I want to recite a little of my own experience in dealing with the Census Bureau which should convince anyone that the Government looks upon the information as confidential and no one other than the citizen can secure a statement relative to the answer given to the enumerator.

Everyone will admit there is no harm in the public knowing the age of a man, woman, or child, but still no Member of Congress can secure that information from the Census Bureau unless the party involved makes the request. Hundreds of applicants for old-age assistance in my city have been unable to submit proper evidence as to their age because vital statistics were not kept at the time they were born. The Social Security Commission of Missouri will accept the official record of the Census Bureau showing the age given in the enumeration 30, 40, or 50 years ago, but I cannot secure that information unless I have a request from the applicant.

I merely mention this to show that, no matter what information is given to the enumerator, it will not be made public.

As far as the enumerators in my congressional district are concerned, I do not know who they are. Twelve hundred residents of the district made application to take the examination for 250 positions, and everyone was given an opportunity to take the examination. Following that examination, the enumerators were selected, but, regardless of who those enumerators are, I feel they are law-abiding citizens of this country and will not divulge any of the information that any resident of the district might give them. Of course, the district supervisor informed them of the penalties provided by law, to which they are subject, if they divulge any of the information received.

Under the act of May 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 292), the Department of Commerce is authorized to make special statistical studies upon payment of the cost thereof. The law further provides that a report must be made to Congress concerning these special statistics studies, compilations, and so forth, and the amount charged for the service. That report is received annually. It is referred to the Committee on Expenditures of which I am chairman. Now, what does it contain? It lists the names of hundreds of businessmen, corporations, partnerships, societies, publishing companies, insurance companies that asked for certain statistics. Do the employees of the applicant review the records on file in the Census Bureau? No; the civil-service employee of the Government in the Census Bureau prepares the statistics and the charge is made in keeping with the length of time it takes to gather the statistics. What do they ask for? I cite some of the requests. How many grocery and combination stores in Indianapolis, number of drug stores in Columbus, Ohio, amount of sales of paint, varnish, and so forth, number of establishments producing chemicals by States, tabulation on storage batteries, value of polo or sport shirts manufactured, tabulation on the consumption of flour and bread and other bakery products, Japanese population in certain districts, statistics on the manufacture of paper and pulp, value of preserves, jams, jellies, and fruit butters, statistics on consumption of corn sirup, consumption of fuel oil, hundreds of requests in reference to imports of various articles in this country as well as exports, including everything from paris green to malt and distilled liquors. Is there anything wrong about that?

All information compiled by the Census Bureau, under the act of May 27, 1935, is statistics and paid for. Information

required by citizens as to their age is given to the applicant without charge, to which, of course, no one would object.

I simply mention this to show how careful the Census Bureau is in keeping confidential the information that it has secured in the past and will secure during the taking of the present census.

The Director of the Census, Hon. William L. Austin, a career man with a civil-service status, has been connected with the Census Bureau for over 40 years and he tells me that not once can he recall where any employee of the Census Bureau was ever discharged or prosecuted for giving out information secured in the taking of the census.

Anyone who is familiar with the census certainly should not try and arouse the people or interfere with the duty of Government officials who are carrying out the provisions, not of an act of Congress, but of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a Washington Birthday address by Mr. Thomas W. McManus, of Bakersfield, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a brief resolution introduced by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by Mr. Beverly Baxter, a member of the British Parliament.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### WAR PROPAGANDA MUST BE FOUGHT

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate war propaganda in the United States. The resolution proposes an investigation of, first, the extent, character, and objects of war-propaganda activities in the United States; second, the dissemination, written or oral, from foreign countries or from within this country, of propaganda or news items, radio broadcasts, motion pictures, or other media which are calculated or intended to draw the United States into a foreign war or to create internal strife; third, any and all activities of belligerents, individuals, groups, organizations, or corporations which have for their purpose, direct or indirect, to involve this Nation in war; and, fourth, all other questions in relation to war propaganda that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation to protect and preserve the neutrality of the United States and to keep this Nation at peace.

The seriousness of the situation resulting from the dissemination of war propaganda in the United States cannot be overemphasized. Much propaganda material appears in the newspapers; it is heard over the radio; it is mailed to the office and the home; it comes to the desks of Members of Congress every day. How much of this information is false cannot be gaged by the average person. Needless to say, much of this propaganda is a skillful misrepresentation of facts; some of it has an element of deceit in it; some of it is a deliberate statement of untruth, and most of it can be characterized as a vicious and vile fraud upon the American people. We, as Members of Congress, should take immediate steps to eradicate this evil.

The American citizens suffered severely during the last war, and the sick and ailing veterans show us, stronger than words, that we are still suffering from the effects of that war. One of the chief factors that led us into the World War was propaganda. Let us avoid a repetition of that mistake.

As Americans, we must vigorously oppose the war propagandists who will try, by fair means or foul, to induce this Nation to wage war. We want no part of war and its hateful consequences. We must fight with all our hearts to remain neutral, and at peace.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune with reference to our old friend the anti-lynching bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAYPOOL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an article by the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOHN McCORMACK, on veterans' legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a quotation from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

#### SALLIE BARR

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, H. R. 4615, for the relief of Sallie Barr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 to Sallie Barr, of Harrisburg, Pa. Such payment shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of injuries to her resulting from an accident at Boulder Dam on July 4, 1936.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "be, and he is hereby."

Line 5, strike out the sign and figures "\$2,000" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figures "\$1,500."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CHARLES F. MARTIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4724, for the relief of Charles F. Martin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles F. Martin, of Boston, Mass., a minor, or to his duly appointed guardian, the sum of \$3,055.25 upon either the making of an assignment of all rights under, or the filing of a discharge and satisfaction of, a judgment and execution for a like sum rendered in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the county of Suffolk, on March 24, 1938, against William J. Owens, of Boston, Mass., the operator of a truck of the Civilian Conservation Corps, in favor of the said Charles F. Martin, for damages sustained as a result of personal injuries received May 7, 1935, in Boston, Mass., when he was struck by the said truck while it was being operated by the same William J. Owens in the regular course of his duties. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained as a result of such injuries.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "be, and he is hereby."

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the legal guardian of."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "minor", strike out the language "or to his duly appointed guardian."

Page 1, line 7, strike out the sign and figures "\$3,055.25" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,813.25."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "a like sum" and insert in lieu thereof "the sum of \$3,055.25."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Charles F. Martin, a minor."

#### PRIEST LUMBER CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5295, for the relief of the Priest Lumber Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WARREN). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Two objections are required. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$749.96 to the Priest Lumber Co., Inc., of Norfolk, Va. Such sum represents the remission of liquidated damages assessed against said Priest Lumber Co., Inc., by the Comptroller General of the United States, because of delay in delivery of lumber to the United States under United States purchase order No. 537-A, dated April 7, 1934. Said delay was due solely to the occurrence of unforeseen, torrential rains which completely flooded the place at which contractor's logging operations were being carried on, rendering it impossible for the contractor to secure logs for manufacture within the contract period. The contract between the Priest Lumber Co., Inc., and the United States specifically provided for contingencies due to acts of God, which provision was given no effect by the Comptroller General of the United States. Payment under this act shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States under purchase order No. 537-A, dated April 7, 1934.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the period after the word "Virginia" and insert in lieu thereof a comma.

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike out the language "Such sum represents" and insert in lieu thereof "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for."

Page 2, beginning with the words "The contract between" in line 4, strike out the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GEORGE F. LEWIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5459, for the relief of George F. Lewis, administrator of the estate of Margaret R. Lewis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George F. Lewis, administrator of the estate of Margaret R. Lewis, the sum of \$6,000 in full settlement of his claim against the Government as a result of the death of Margaret R. Lewis when struck by a truck in the service of the United States Army: *Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of*



services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

- Line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "be, and he is hereby."
- Line 5, after the name "Lewis", insert "of Great Bend, N. Y., as."
- Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$6,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,500."
- Line 7, strike out the words "his claim" and insert "all claims."
- Line 7, strike out the word "Government" and insert "United States."
- Line 8, after the word "of", insert "his daughter."
- Line 9, strike out the colon after the word "Army", insert in lieu thereof a comma and the language "on June 1, 1938:".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CLARENCE WALDREP

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6334, for the relief of the estate of Clarence Waldrep.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Clarence Waldrep the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of said Clarence Waldrep on May 4, 1938, when struck by an automobile belonging to the United States Government, at the time being driven by Clarence P. Rossner, an investigator for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Government, and who at the time was on duty and engaged in his regular duties as an employee of the United States Government: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

- Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out the language "the estate of Clarence Waldrep the sum of \$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof "Pearl Waldrep Stubbs, mother of, and George Waldrep, father of, Clarence Waldrep, deceased, formerly of Chicago, Ill., the sums of \$4,000 and \$1,000, respectively."
- Page 1, line 7, add an "s" to the word "sum."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Pearl Waldrep Stubbs and George Waldrep."

#### MRS. GOTTLIEB METZGER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6552, for the relief of Mrs. Gottlieb Metzger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Gottlieb Metzger, of Mount Vernon, S. Dak., the sum of \$6,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained as the result of the accidental and negligent death of her husband, Gottlieb Metzger, while an official automobile passenger engaged upon authorized Federal activity for the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

- Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$6,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MR. AND MRS. NATHAN KAPLAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6964, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Kaplan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nathan Kaplan and his wife, Ethel M. Kaplan, of New Bedford, Mass., the sum of \$716.50, in full satisfaction of their claim for damages against the Government of the United States on account of personal injuries and property damage suffered by them on August 27, 1932, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by an automobile belonging to the War Department and operated by an enlisted man of said Department on Allen Street in the city of New Bedford, Mass.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim.

With the following committee amendments:

- Page 1, line 7, strike out the sign and figures "\$716.50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$200."
- Page 1, lines 7 and 8, strike out the language "their claim for damages" and insert in lieu thereof "all claims."
- Page 1, line 10, strike out the word "August" and insert in lieu thereof "October."
- Page 1, lines 11 and 12, strike out the language "automobile belonging to the War Department and" and insert in lieu thereof "Army GMC truck."
- Page 1, line 12, strike out the word "of."
- Page 2, line 1, strike out the words "said Department."
- Page 2, beginning with the word "*Provided*" in line 2 strike out the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOHN R. ELLIOTT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7306, for the relief of John R. Elliott.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of John R. Elliott, former disbursing clerk, Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, in the sum of \$97, representing the amount disallowed in the accounts of the said John R. Elliott because of a payment made to Sheldon Gent, as guardian of Forest Gent, incompetent: *Provided*, That no part of the amount so credited shall be charged against any individual other than the payee.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GALLUP MERCANTILE CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7853, for the relief of the Gallup Mercantile Co., of Gallup, N. Mex.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$245.30 to the Gallup Mercantile Co., of Gallup, N. Mex., in full settlement of its claim for compensation for supplies furnished to certain Indians of the former Southern Navajo Agency and to the former Southern Navajo Agency prior to December 31, 1933, and used by the Indians and the agency for feed for animals or for other purposes: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made until certification by the Secretary of the Interior that the claimant has executed a satisfactory release of any and all claims it may have against any employees or former employees of the agency arising out of said transaction: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**O'BRIEN BROS., INC.**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7857, for the relief of O'Brien Bros., Inc., New York City, N. Y.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of O'Brien Bros., Inc., New York City, N. Y., for \$3,510, representing the loss resulting from damage to its scow *Eastern Light* sustained on or about November 28, 1936, while being unloaded by employees of the War Department at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and to allow in full and final settlement of the claim the sum of not to exceed \$3,510. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,510, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**HERMOSA-REDONDO HOSPITAL ET AL.**

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8317, for the relief of the Hermosa-Redondo Hospital, C. Max Anderson, Julian O. Wilke, Curtis A. Wherry, Hollie B. Murray, Ruth M. Laird, Sigrid I. Olsen, and Stella S. Guy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Hermosa-Redondo Hospital, Hermosa Beach, Calif., the sum of \$865.24; to Dr. C. Max Anderson the sum of \$203; to Dr. Julian O. Wilke the sum of \$125; to Dr. Curtis A. Wherry the sum of \$180; to Hollie B. Murray the sum of \$30; to Ruth M. Laird the sum of \$336; to Sigrid I. Olsen the sum of \$77; and to Stella S. Guy the sum of \$441; in all, \$2,257.24. Such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of services rendered and supplies furnished by such hospital and persons to Knud Heinrich Mattson, seaman, first class, United States Navy, on account of injuries sustained by the said Knud Heinrich Mattson while on leave of absence from the U. S. S. *Nevada*, September 21, 1930: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, beginning with the syllable "Pro-" at the end of line 8, strike out the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**W. B. TUCKER, ET AL.**

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1372, for the relief of W. B. Tucker, Helen W. Tucker, Lonie Meadows, and Susie Meadows.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. B. Tucker the sum of \$3,511.05, to Helen W. Tucker the sum of \$1,475.70, to Lonie Meadows the sum of \$546.29, and to Susie Meadows the sum of \$1,192.68, all

residents of Louisburg, N. C., in full settlement of any and all claims for personal injuries, medical expenses, and property damage suffered by them as a result of an automobile accident which occurred on North Carolina State Highway 56 on June 9, 1936, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck owned by the United States Soil Conservation Service and operated by one John W. Prather, an employee of the Soil Conservation Service: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$3,511.05" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "claims", insert the language "against the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**MAX J. MOBLEY**

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1442, for the relief of Max J. Mobley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Max J. Mobley, of Morrilton, Ark., the sum of \$2,565, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him arising out of a collision between his automobile and a Soil Conservation Service truck operated by an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps on Highway No. 64 near Pottsville, Ark., on April 1, 1937: *Provided, That* no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**GEORGE LANCELOTTA**

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1856, conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George Lancelotta.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, upon the claim of George Lancelotta, of Providence, R. I., for damages resulting from personal injuries received by him on June 29, 1932, at Providence, R. I., by reason of being struck by an Army automobile while crossing Jackson Street at Westminster Street: *Provided, That* the judgment, if any, shall not exceed \$3,000.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgments thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**CARRIE HOWARD STEEDMAN ET AL.**

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1962, granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to reopen and readjudicate the case of Carrie Howard Steedman and Eugenia Howard Edmunds.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Court of Claims be, and it is hereby, vested with jurisdiction and directed to reopen and readjudicate the case of Carrie Howard Steedman and Eugenia Howard Edmunds against the United States, numbered E-563, decided February 28, 1927, and reported in volume 63, Court of Claims Reports, at page 226, upon the evidence heretofore submitted to the said court in



the said cause, giving due weight in such readjudication to any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered since February 28, 1927, construing the relevant provisions of the applicable statutes, particularly the identical terms of section 402 of the Revenue Acts of 1918 and 1921, and if such Court of Claims in such readjudication shall find upon said evidence that, under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1921, the plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment under the relevant statutes, as now construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, particularly the terms of section 402 of the Revenue Acts of 1918 and 1921, then the court shall enter its judgment in favor of the said Carrie Howard Steedman and Eugenia Howard Edmunds in said cause for such sums as said evidence will justify, not to exceed the amount claimed in the original petition in the Court of Claims, with interest as provided by law.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS SIMONS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2252, for the relief of Louis Simons.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louis Simons, of Hampton Beach, N. H., the sum of \$599, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for damages for personal injuries and property damages sustained by him on March 4, 1937, as the result of certain blasting operations conducted on a Works Progress Administration project in Amesbury, Mass.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD J. GEBHART

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2491, for the relief of Edward J. Gebhart.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended and supplemented, are hereby waived in the case of Edward J. Gebhart, of Orient, S. Dak.; and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized and directed to consider and act upon any claim filed with the Commission, within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, by the said Edward J. Gebhart for compensation under the provisions of such act of September 7, 1916, as amended and supplemented, for disability alleged to have been due to injuries sustained by him on February 6, 1937, in the performance of his duties as a rural carrier at Orient, S. Dak.: *Provided,* That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STANLEY FALK, HOWARD FRANKLIN, MRS. NATHAN FALK, AND ROSE WINTER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2531, for the relief of Stanley Falk, Howard Franklin, Mrs. Nathan Falk, and Rose Winter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Stanley Falk, of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$120.09; to Howard Franklin, of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$150; to Mrs. Nathan Falk, of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$200; and to Rose Winter, of Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$250, in full satisfaction of all their claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained when

the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a car driven by Charles L. Willis, an employee of the Public Works Administration, at Wooster, Ark., on July 2, 1938: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3068, to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain personnel or former personnel of the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps for the value of personal effects destroyed as a result of a fire at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on October 27, 1938," approved June 19, 1939.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum not to exceed \$129.75, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse Pvt. (first class) Earl S. Rogers, United States Marine Corps, after claimant shall have filed itemized statement showing actual damages sustained by proper appraisal, and under such regulations as he may prescribe pursuant to the provisions of Private Act No. 56, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved June 19, 1939, for losses of and damages to reasonable and necessary personal property resulting from the fire which occurred at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on June 19, 1939: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JESSE A. LOTT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5108, for the relief of Jesse A. Lott.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

PETER BAVISOTTO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5336, for the relief of Peter Bavisotto.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I object.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Peter Bavisotto, the sum of \$690, representing the amount of premiums paid by him on an invalidated policy of war-risk insurance.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$690" and insert "\$495.80."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRIET T. JOHNSTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7337, for the relief of Harriet T. Johnston.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, to determine the amount of damages sustained by the property of Catalina Gunn de Llanes in Cuba during the Cuban War of Independence, and to render judgment for the amount so determined in favor of Harriet T. Johnston, sole heir of such property by reason of descent and inheritance. The amount of such judgment shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the judgment of the Court of Claims.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "determine", insert "the liability and."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "damages", insert "if any."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO: Page 1, line 11, after the word "judgment", insert between commas "if any."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTHER ROSS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7072, for the relief of Esther Ross.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Esther Ross, Brockline, Mass., the sum of \$691.48. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States by the said Esther Ross for reimbursement of all expenses incurred by her for the hospitalization of her daughter, Beatrice Ross, World War veteran (C-1006059), at the Westborough State Hospital, Westborough, Mass., during the period from January 16, 1934, to May 15, 1935. The said Beatrice Ross was erroneously dropped from the hospitalization rolls of the Veterans' Administration during such period and reimbursement for such hospitalization expense denied on the ground that such reimbursement was not authorized by law.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERICH HECHT, GRETE J. L. HECHT, AND ERICH F. HECHT, JR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8292, for the relief of Erich Hecht, Grete J. L. Hecht, and Erich F. Hecht, Jr.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admittance for permanent residence of Erich Hecht, Grete J. L. Hecht, and Erich F. Hecht, Jr., subjects of the Netherlands, of German birth, upon the date of the enactment of this act, and that they shall, for all purposes under the immigration and naturalization laws, be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States as immigrants for permanent residence.

Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the German quota of the first year that the German quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPT. WILLIAM BOWIE (RETIRED)

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 453, authorizing Capt. William Bowie, former Chief of the Division of Geodesy in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, to accept and wear the decoration of the Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of St. Sava.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That William Bowie, captain (retired), United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept and wear the decoration of the Cross of Grand Officer of the Order of Saint Sava, conferred by the Government of Yugoslavia in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the interests of international science and geodesy. The Department of State is hereby authorized to deliver the said decoration to the aforementioned William Bowie.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALOMON GEORG KAUFMANN, DORIS KAUFMANN, AND MICHAEL PETER KAUFMANN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7563, for the relief of Salomon Georg Kaufmann, his wife Doris Kaufmann, nee Stern, and their child Michael Peter Kaufmann.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Salomon Georg Kaufmann, his wife Doris Kaufmann, nee Stern, formerly of Germany, and their child Michael Peter Kaufmann, a native of the Netherlands, shall be admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence here, notwithstanding any provision of the immigration laws of the United States now in effect.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after "child", insert "John."

Page 1, after line 8, insert a new paragraph, as follows: "Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the German quota and one number from the quota of the Netherlands for the first year that the said German and Netherlands quotas are available."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Salomon Georg Kaufmann, his wife Doris Kaufmann, nee Stern, and their child John Michael Peter Kaufmann."

LEON FREDERICK RUGGLES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5742, for the relief of Leon Frederick Ruggles.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on War Claims.

EBERHART STEEL PRODUCTS CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1790, for the relief of the Eberhart Steel Products Co., Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time, or any statute of limitations, with instructions to hear and determine to judgment the claims of the Eberhart Steel Products Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., against the United States growing out of 43 certain contracts dated on and between January 28, 1920, and September 24, 1920, for the manufacture and delivery by said company to the War Department of certain material and parts for class B military trucks, notwithstanding any failure or error of any Government official to give proper written orders for changes made in any of said contracts, or fix the value thereof, or any previous decisions or decrees rendered with reference thereto, or any alleged settlement or adjustment heretofore made, or termination agreement, except only for proper credits to be given for any and all payments heretofore made: *Provided,* That no judgment rendered on this claim shall exceed the amount heretofore found by the Court of Claims as the fair cost of manufacture of supplies left on claimant's hands, manufactured in accordance with the terms of the foregoing original contracts and changes thereunder.

SEC. 2. Jurisdiction is further hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims with instructions to hear and determine to judgment notwithstanding the lapse of time, or any statute of limitations, the claims of said company against the United States for losses and damages suffered on dies, tools, plant, material, and equipment procured for making class B military-truck parts pursuant to agreement of officers of the War Department to give additional orders to said company for these parts, notwithstanding any lack of authority of said officers or that said agreement was not properly executed or in the form required by law: *Provided,* That suits shall be commenced within 4 months after this act becomes effective.



With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "to judgment" and insert in lieu thereof "and render judgment upon."

Page 2, line 19, after "for", insert "alleged."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RUDOLFO KAUFMANN AND HIS WIFE, ELLINOR T. KAUFMANN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7562, for the relief of Rudolfo Kaufmann and his wife, Ellinor T. Kaufmann.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Rudolfo Kaufmann and his wife, Ellinor T. Kaufmann, formerly of Germany, now citizens of Costa Rica, shall be admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence here, notwithstanding any provision of the immigration laws of the United States now in effect.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 7, add a new paragraph, as follows:

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the German quota when the same becomes available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEO NEUMANN AND ALICE NEUMANN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8295, for the relief of Leo Neumann and his wife, Alice Neumann.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Leo Neumann and his wife, Alice Neumann, formerly of Germany, now temporarily in this country, shall be admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence here, notwithstanding any provision of the immigrations laws of the United States now in effect.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 7, add a new paragraph, as follows:

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the German quota for the first year that the said German quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERNEST UNGER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7626, for the relief of Ernest Unger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Ernest Unger, of Budapest, Hungary, shall be admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence here, notwithstanding any provision of the immigration laws of the United States now in effect.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That Ernest Ungar, of Budapest, Hungary, shall be admitted to the United States of America for permanent residence here, notwithstanding any provision of the immigration laws of the United States now in effect."

"Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Hungarian quota of the first year that the Hungarian quota is available."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Ernest Ungar."

ESTHER COTTINGHAM GRAB

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8530, for the relief of Esther Cottingham Grab.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Esther Cottingham Grab, widow of Frederic Daniel Grab, late American commercial attaché at Caracas, Venezuela, the sum of \$5,000, such sum representing 1 year's salary of her deceased husband, who died May 2, 1937, in an airplane crash, while in the Foreign Service of the United States of America.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID MORGENSTERN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8226, for the relief of David Morgenstern.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. MOTT objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

MEDALS, ORDERS, AND DECORATIONS TENDERED CERTAIN OFFICERS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8077, to authorize certain officers of the Army of the United States to accept such medals, orders, and decorations as have been tendered them by foreign governments.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the following-named officers of the Army are hereby authorized to accept such medals, orders, and decorations as have been tendered them by foreign governments:

Gen. George C. Marshall; Maj. Gen. David L. Stone; Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams; Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons; Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict; Brig. Gen. James E. Chaney; Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio; Col. George E. Adamson; Col. Horace H. Fuller; Col. Thruston Hughes; Col. Bernard R. Peyton; Lt. Col. William C. Crane; Lt. Col. William F. Freehoff; Lt. Col. Samuel A. Gibson; Lt. Col. Arthur R. Harris; Lt. Col. Samuel J. Heldner; Lt. Col. Lehman W. Miller; Lt. Col. Robert Olds; Lt. Col. Charles W. Ryder; Lt. Col. Eugene Villaret; Lt. Col. Sumner Waite; Lt. Col. Victor W. B. Wales; Maj. Louis J. Compton; Maj. Mark A. Divine, Jr.; Maj. Harold L. George; Maj. Matthew B. Ridgeway; Capt. Joseph A. Baird; Capt. William W. Bessell, Jr.; Capt. Charles H. Caldwell; Capt. Alva L. Harvey; Capt. Woodson F. Hocker; Capt. Robert B. Hutchins; Capt. Donald R. Lyon; Capt. Carl B. McDaniel; Capt. William A. Matheny; Capt. Thomas L. Mosley; Capt. Thomas North; Capt. William D. Old; Capt. Irving R. Selby; Capt. Robert F. Tate; Capt. Robert B. Williams; Capt. Franklin C. Wolfe; First Lt. Carlos J. Cochrane, Air Corps Reserve; First Lt. Curtis E. LeMay; First Lt. James H. Rothrock, Air Corps Reserve; First Lt. James H. Walsh; First Lt. Torgil's G. Wold; Second Lt. Joseph R. Ambrose, Air Corps Reserve; Second Lt. Wilson H. Banks, Air Corps Reserve; Second Lt. Charlie R. Bond, Jr., Air Corps Reserve; Second Lt. Alan D. Clark; Second Lt. Keith K. Compton; Second Lt. Henry C. Godman; Second Lt. Andrew J. Goodpaster, Jr.; Second Lt. Bela A. Harcos; Second Lt. Clarence K. Longacre; Second Lt. Glenn C. Nye; Second Lt. Robert A. Ping; Second Lt. William P. Ragsdale, Jr., and Second Lt. Hiette S. Williams, Jr.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN T. O'HEARN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 774, for the relief of John T. O'Hearn.

Mr. MOTT and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FRANK CASEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2433, for the relief of Frank Casey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Army Frank Casey (claim No. 904781) shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged on November 18, 1889, as a sergeant, Company B, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry: *Provided,* That no pension, pay, bounty, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued by reason of this act prior to its passage.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILSON A. KRAMER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6823, for the relief of Wilson A. Kramer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Wilson A. Kramer, who was a member of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held to have been mustered in service on May 7, 1898, and shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 29th day of October 1898, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of this act relating to pensions approved April 26, 1898, as amended by the act approved May 11, 1908: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK W. SEIFERT

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 275, to authorize the President to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Frank W. Seifert.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President is authorized to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Frank W. Seifert, former Army Air Corps Reserve officer, in recognition of his great courage and extraordinary achievements while participating in aerial flights in connection with the first successful experiment in refueling an airplane in the air.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 5, strike out the word "Reserve."

In line 5, after the word "officer", insert the following language: "and Lt. V. Hine, deceased."

In line 5, after the word "of", strike out the word "his" and insert the word "their."

Amend the title.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to authorize the President to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Frank W. Seifert and Lt. V. Hine, deceased."

IZAAK SZAJA LICHT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8379, for the relief of Izaak Szaja Licht.

Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. CLEVINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

KURT WESSLEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2598, for the relief of Kurt Wessley.

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HALLECK objected and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

NICOLA MORDEGLIA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2856, for the relief of Nicola Mordeglia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Nicola Mordeglia. Hereafter, for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws, such alien shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISAAC SURMANY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5417, for the relief of Isaac Surmany.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 14 of the act approved May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 162; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 214), to the contrary, the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the order of, and warrant of arrest for, deportation heretofore issued against Isaac Surmany: *Provided*, That upon the approval of this act said Isaac Surmany

shall be deemed to have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *And provided further*, That no benefits shall be deemed to have accrued to said Isaac Surmany by reason of this act prior to the approval hereof.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RICHARD PAUL REHN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5640) to admit Richard Paul Rehn permanently to the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding the provisions of the immigration laws, the Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to admit to the United States for permanent residence Richard Paul Rehn, a German, born in Germany.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALVATORE TARAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6946) for the relief of Salvatore Taras.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation heretofore issued against Salvatore Taras, and that the alien shall not hereafter become subject to deportation for the cause contained in the present warrant. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the quota during the current quota year.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EUGENE GRUEN AND WIFE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7595) for the relief of Eugene Gruen and his wife, Kate.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. HALLECK objected, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

FRANK WALKER AND SARAH ANN WALKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7800) for the relief of Frank Walker and his mother, Sarah Ann Walker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the order of deportation and warrant of arrest of Frank Walker and his mother, Sarah Ann Walker, be canceled and that their entry at Buffalo in July 1934 be a legal entry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS D. FRIEDMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7179) authorizing the naturalization of Louis D. Friedman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, Louis D. Friedman, a native-born citizen of the United States, who lost his citizenship by reason of his naturalization as a citizen of Canada shall become a naturalized citizen of the United States upon taking the oath of allegiance in the manner prescribed in the naturalization laws before any court having jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STEVE ZEGURA, JR., AND B. DRAGOMIR ZEGURA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8830) to amend the records at the Port of New York to show the admission of Steve Zegura, Jr., and B. Dragomir Zegura, as aliens admitted for permanent residence.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the records at the port of New York showing arrival on December 6, 1929, on the steamship *Leviathan*, of Steve Zegura, Jr., and B. Dragomir Zegura, be, and they are hereby, amended to establish the arrival of the persons herein named as aliens for permanent residence instead of citizens of the United



States as now recorded. From and after the date of approval of this act, the persons herein named shall be deemed to have been admitted to the United States on December 6, 1929, as aliens for permanent residence in compliance with law, any provision of the immigration and naturalization statutes notwithstanding.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### UMBERTO TEDESCHI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2036) for the relief of Umberto Tedeschi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation against Umberto Tedeschi heretofore issued on the grounds that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained and that he shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EMMA KNUTSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2684) for the relief of Emma Knutson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel deportation proceedings in the case of Emma Knutson, any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding.

From and after the date of the approval of this act Emma Knutson shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which the outstanding proceeding rests, and she shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted at Blaine, Wash., November 18, 1924, as an immigrant for permanent residence.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

#### MARIA SCHREYER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7046) for the relief of Maria Schreyer.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. HALLECK objected and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### JOSEPH B. RUPINSKI AND MARIA ZOFIA RUPINSKI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7515) for the relief of Joseph B. Rupinski and Maria Zofia Rupinski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the warrant of arrest and the order of deportation against Joseph B. Rupinski and Maria Zofia Rupinski, his wife, heretofore issued on the ground that admission to the United States had been fraudulently gained, and that they shall hereafter be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States as of April 2, 1925, for permanent residence and naturalization.

Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the preference category of the quota during the current year.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GERALD HENRY SIMPSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7814) for the relief of Gerald Henry Simpson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws the alien Gerald Henry Simpson, now a member of the United States Army, shall be considered to have been, at Detroit, Mich., on February 9, 1937, lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, and if found otherwise admissible to citizenship may be naturalized under this act upon compliance with all the requirements of the naturalization laws, except that—

(a) No certificate of arrival and no declaration of intention shall be required;

(b) No period of residence within the United States or within the county where the petition is filed shall be required; and

(c) The petition for citizenship shall be filed with any court having naturalization jurisdiction prior to the expiration of 4 months immediately following the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JOHANN RUDOLF HUENEBERG

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5641, to admit Johann Rudolf Hueneberg permanently to the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding the provisions of the immigration laws, the Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to admit to the United States for permanent residence Johann Rudolf Hueneberg, a German, born in Germany.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MICHAL KALISZKIEWICZ

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6302, for the relief of Michal Kalisziewicz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the outstanding warrant and order of deportation in the case of Michal Kalisziewicz, any provision of the existing law to the contrary notwithstanding. From and after the approval of this act, Michal Kalisziewicz shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same fact upon which the outstanding proceedings rest.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BARTOLOMEO ANSELMO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2033, for the relief of Bartolomeo Anselmo.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOTT and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### GEORGE LOUIS ARTICK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1510, for the relief of George Louis Artick.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws George Louis Artick, sometimes known as George Attick, of Danbury, Conn., shall be held and considered to have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence during July 1925.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued in the case of said George Louis Artick, sometimes known as George Attick, upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JAMES ROBERT HARMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6782, for the relief of James Robert Harman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James Robert Harman, who was a member of the Sixty-fifth Service Squadron, Air Corps, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on May 15, 1931: *Provided,* That no back pay or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ERNEST S. FRAZIER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 454, for the relief of Ernest S. Frazier.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas the War Department has itself eliminated from the discharge certificate of Ernest S. Frazier, late of the Texas National Guard in Federal service, the word "undesirable": Therefore

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the War Department is hereby authorized and directed to eliminate the words "illiterate" and "degenerate" from the record of said Ernest S. Frazier wherever the said words occur in such records.

Sec. 2. That the Veterans' Administration is also hereby authorized and directed to eliminate the words "illiterate" and "degenerate" from the record of Ernest S. Frazier whenever said words occur in such records.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALABAMA LEWIS POOLE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2201, for the relief of Alabama Lewis Poole.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That notwithstanding the proceedings and findings of the board of medical officers which investigated the circumstances and facts surrounding the death of First Lt. John K. Poole, and the confirmation thereof by the War Department, the War Department is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Alabama Lewis Poole, widow of First Lt. John K. Poole, a sum equal to 6 months' pay which her husband was receiving as provided by law because the facts reported by the board of medical officers shows, on its face, that First Lieutenant Poole was in line of duty at the time of his death, and that his death was not the result of his own misconduct.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATHAN KAPLAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 166, for the relief of Nathan Kaplan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Nathan Kaplan, of Minneapolis, Minn., shall be held and considered to have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence on December 1, 1929.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued in the case of said Nathan Kaplan upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JANET HENDEL, NEE JUDITH SHAPIRO

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1326, for the relief of Janet Hendel, nee Judith Shapiro.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. BARDEN objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### LENA HENDEL, NEE LENA GOLDBERG

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1328, for the relief of Lena Hendel, nee Lena Goldberg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. BARDEN objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### HAIM GENISHIER, ALIAS HAIM SATYR

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1478, for the relief of Haim Genishier alias Haim Satyr.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CLEVINGER and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### DIONIS MOLDOVAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1870, for the relief of Dionis Moldovan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MOTT and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### MIRA FRIEDBERG (MIRA DWORECKA)

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2030, for the relief of Mira Friedberg (Mira Dworecka).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

#### DANE GOICH

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2492, for the relief of Dane Goich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws Dane Goich shall be held and considered to have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence on June 15, 1925.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued in the case of the said Dane Goich upon the ground of unlawful residence in the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MARY NOUHAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2527, for the relief of Mary Nouhan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mary Nouhan, of Paterson, N. J., shall be held and considered to have been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence on April 17, 1925.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to cancel any warrants of arrest or orders of deportation which may have been issued in the case of the said Mary Nouhan upon the ground of unlawful entry into the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LOUIS ROSENSTONE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7955, for the relief of Louis Rosenstone.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. MOTT objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities I present a privileged report and ask that the Clerk read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

[H. Rept. No. 1904]

The Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities authorized by the House of Representatives by House Resolution 282, Seventy-fifth Congress, and continued by House Resolution 26, Seventy-sixth Congress, and House Resolution 321, Seventy-sixth Congress, caused to be issued a subpoena directing one George Powers to appear before the said Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities and to produce all records regarding Communist Party and activities, the subpoena being set forth in words and figures, as follows:

By authority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, to the Sergeant at Arms, or his special messenger, you are hereby commanded to summon manager and/or custodian of office of Communist Party of west Pennsylvania, room 406, McCance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., to be and appear before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives of the United States, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES is chairman, and to bring with you all records, documents, and files pertaining to the Communist Party which are in your possession and under your control in their chamber in the city of Washington, on forthwith, at the hour of forthwith, then and there to testify touching matters of inquiry committed to said committee; and he is not to depart without leave of said committee. Herein fail not, and make return of this summons. Witness my hand and the seal of the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington, this 25th day of March 1940. W. B. BANKHEAD, Speaker. Attest: South Trimble, Clerk.

Said subpoena was on March 26, 1940, served upon the said George Powers by George F. Hurley, an employee of the said Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities and duly authorized to serve the said subpoena, the return of a service by the said George F. Hurley being endorsed thereon which is set forth in words and figures, as follows:

Subpoena for George Powers, manager and custodian of office of Communist Party of west Pennsylvania, room 406, McCance Build-



ing Pittsburgh, Pa., before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Served by George F. Hurley, investigator, March 26, 1940. Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives.

Said George Powers, pursuant to said subpoena and in compliance therewith, appeared before the said committee to give such testimony and to produce such records as required under and by virtue of House Resolution 282, Seventy-fifth Congress, and continued by House Resolution 26, Seventy-sixth Congress, and House Resolution 321, Seventy-sixth Congress.

Said George Powers, after being duly sworn by the chairman, gave testimony before the said committee on the 28th day of March 1940 concerning certain matters and things, but refused to give testimony and to answer certain questions propounded to him on the following matters and things:

"The CHAIRMAN. I will frame the question this way: Are your brothers likewise members of the Communist Party of the United States?"

"Mr. COHN. May I say to the court that that objection similarly covers the personal question of the chairman."

"The CHAIRMAN. Then, on advice of your counsel you decline to state whether or not your two brothers are members of the Communist Party of the United States?"

"Mr. COHN. He so declines."

"Mr. LYNCH. Wait a minute. Let the witness do the declining."

"Mr. POWERS. I decline."

"Mr. LYNCH. Then I ask the Chair to direct him to answer."

"Mr. COHN. You have it on record. He said he declines."

"Mr. LYNCH. Wait a minute. I ask the chairman to direct him to answer the question."

"The CHAIRMAN. That is a formality. The witness is instructed to answer to the question as to whether or not his two brothers are now members of the Communist Party of the United States."

"Mr. LYNCH. Repeat your answer."

"Mr. POWERS. I decline to answer the question." (March 28, 1940, record, pp. 17-18.)

"The CHAIRMAN. Now, in connection with the Communist Party—"

"Mr. LYNCH. Excuse me. Will the record show there is a quorum of the committee present when this question was asked?"

"The CHAIRMAN. When the Chair began the deliberations this morning, a subcommittee was appointed because we did not have a quorum present, but at the time this question was asked a full quorum is present—Mr. VOORHIS, Mr. DEMPSEY, the chairman, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. MASON."

"You likewise decline to answer the question as to whether or not your brothers are now in the United States? I want the record to be complete on that. Is that true?"

"Mr. POWERS. I decline to give any information about anyone except myself." (March 28, 1940, record, p. 18.)

"The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you a question. State the name of the person under you in the organization whom you testified was in charge of the record of the payment of dues. Now answer that question."

"Mr. POWERS. You see—"

"The CHAIRMAN. No; answer the question; the name of the person."

"Mr. POWERS. I will not give you any names of any people, because you are trying to build up a blacklist."

"The CHAIRMAN. All right. You are directed to answer—"

"Mr. POWERS. Because you are blacklisting. I will prove it by MARTIN DIES' statement."

"The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that the witness has declined to answer the question asked by the chairman."

"Mr. POWERS. Due to the fact that Mr. DIES is trying to blacklist our people in industry. That is why we are not going to supply ammunition for him, or Tom Girdler, either." (March 29, 1940, record, pp. 34-35.)

"The CHAIRMAN. Will you state to the committee the names of the members, or as many members as you can, of the district committee?"

"Mr. POWERS. For fear of the blacklist, I will not state any."

"The CHAIRMAN. You are directed by the Chair to do so, and you decline to do so; is that correct?"

"Mr. POWERS. I consider your question answered." (March 28, 1940, record, pp. 37-38.)

"The CHAIRMAN. Will you state to the committee the names of the secretaries of the branches that you know?"

"Mr. POWERS. Most of our secretaries work in mills and mines, and I will not turn over any names to such a committee as this."

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair directs you to state the names of the secretaries of those branches, and you decline to do so?"

"Mr. POWERS. I decline to do so for the statement I made a minute ago. I decline to do so for reasons—" (March 28, 1940, record, p. 40.)

"Mr. LYNCH. I want to put the question specifically. Give us the name of the man who would be in charge of issuing membership books in the Communist Party in your area."

"Mr. POWERS. I told you that I wouldn't give you any names of any people."

"Mr. LYNCH. You refuse to give that name?"

"Mr. POWERS. Because of the—"

"Mr. LYNCH. Wait a minute. Do you refuse to give that name?"

"Mr. POWERS. I refuse to give any name for the purpose of—"

"The CHAIRMAN. That is enough."

"Mr. LYNCH. Do you refuse to give that name?"

"Mr. POWERS. What name?"

"Mr. LYNCH. The name I just asked you, of the man who issues the membership card book."

"Mr. POWERS. What membership card book?"

"Mr. LYNCH. Such as the one just shown you; membership in the Communist Party."

"Mr. POWERS. I tell you—"

"Mr. LYNCH. I am asking you if you will give us the name of the man who issues the membership card books."

"Mr. POWERS. I certainly will not." (March 28, 1940, record, pp. 54-55.)

"Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Powers, were you old enough to remember your father before he left Russia?"

"Mr. POWERS. I consider that to be a personal question, and I will not answer any personal questions."

"Mr. LYNCH. You refuse to answer it?"

"Mr. POWERS. I refuse to answer any personal questions."

"Mr. LYNCH. Do you refuse to answer that question?"

"Mr. POWERS. This committee has no right to go into any personal questions."

"Mr. LYNCH. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that he be directed to answer it."

"The CHAIRMAN. You refuse to answer the question; is that correct?"

"Mr. POWERS. I do. I don't see that this committee has any right to go into personal questions." (March 28, 1940, record, p. 65.)

"Mr. LYNCH. What name did you use before you arrived in this country?"

"Mr. POWERS. That is immaterial."

"Mr. LYNCH. I submit it is very material."

"The CHAIRMAN. The Chair directs you to answer that question. Do you decline to do so?"

"Mr. POWERS. I consider that immaterial to this committee."

"The CHAIRMAN. Do you decline to answer the question?"

"Mr. POWERS. Yes." (March 28, 1940, record, p. 66.)

"Mr. LYNCH. Did your two brothers accompany you when you entered this country?"

"Mr. POWERS. That is a personal question. I will not answer it."

"Mr. LYNCH. I will ask the Chair to direct him to answer it."

"The CHAIRMAN. You are directed to answer. Do you refuse to do so?"

"Mr. POWERS. On the same ground." (March 28, 1940, record, p. 66.)

Because of the foregoing, the said Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities has been deprived of the testimony of said George Powers relative to the subject matter which, under House Resolution 282, Seventy-fifth Congress, and continued by House Resolution 26, Seventy-sixth Congress, and House Resolution 321, Seventy-sixth Congress, said Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities was instructed to investigate; and the willful and deliberate refusal of the witness to testify further, as hereinbefore set forth, is a violation of the subpoena under which the witness had previously appeared and testified; and his willful refusal to testify further without having been first excused as a witness deprives the said Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities of necessary and pertinent testimony, and places the said witness in contempt of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 452

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives certify the report of the House of Representatives Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities as to the willful and deliberate refusal of George Powers to testify before the said Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, together with all of the facts in connection therewith, under seal of the House of Representatives, to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to the end that the said George Powers may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKS. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act. The bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 14 of the National Labor Relations Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with, impede, or diminish in any way the right of the several States to regulate employer-employee relations, and this act shall not be applicable in any State in which State legislation is in effect which provides for the enforcement of the right of self-organization and collective bargaining and the regulation of the conduct of parties in relation to self-organization and collective bargaining."

Throughout the country there is an increased demand for some changes either in the personnel of the National Labor Relations Board, or amendments to the act, or both.

My bill is simple, easily understood, and hits straight to one of the most vital and certainly fundamental parts of this entire labor controversy, namely, the question of States' rights.

That Congress has the power to enact such legislation is established in the case of *Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia* (12 How. (U. S.) 299, 13 L. Ed. 996). For precedents see act of Congress of August 8, 1890 (Wilson Act), and act of Congress of June 3, 1864, as amended February 10, 1868 (local taxation of national banks).

There is no question, and authorities have agreed that this is a field in which the Congress of the United States and the States have concurrent jurisdiction, and that State legislation is valid except as the Congress by legislation has clearly evidenced in its intent to occupy the same part of the field. No one will argue, of course, that in the latter event laws that are passed down here—in other words, Federal law—is paramount.

And it is agreed and has been demonstrated that in the case of administrative conflict the local law must give way, and consequently States' rights again subjected to the authority of the Federal Government. This occurs regardless of how much better adapted may be local administration to Federal administration.

The point I want to make right here is that only by congressional action is the power of the States in this particular field of labor relations restricted, and my amendment would merely restore to the States the concurrent power which they had before the Wagner Act became law.

I am not arguing the constitutionality of the Wagner Act, because that has already been established. The fact remains, however, that employer-employee relationship is essentially local in every important aspect; and if we ever expect to again have a normal relationship between employer and employee under the law, we should, where possible, return authority to local government. Where local authorities have been indifferent to this tremendous problem, there certainly is some justification for congressional action.

However, since such States as Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin have disposed of this problem in a manner satisfactory to their people, why should Congress presume to interfere? Why is it not proper and sensible to give full effect to the local legislation? Certainly in this particular instance those who are directly involved have a greater interest in the problem than the country at large. Again I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the Members of the House, that it is simply the old question of States' rights.

It has been argued by those interested in building up a tremendous bureaucracy here in Washington that the several State laws are inferior to the Wagner Act. Even though this be true, no significance should attach to that statement unless we intend to absolutely abolish State jurisdiction in all fields and substitute a single body of Federal law.

Certainly the proof that Federal jurisdiction is so far superior rests with those who make these broad claims for the Wagner Act. And to prove my point I refer you to the disclosures of the Smith committee and their recommendations for amendments of the Federal law. No man who has studied the report of the Smith committee can justify any claim that the National Labor Relations Board has done a better job than the local boards in the States I have before mentioned.

There is not only a duplication of administrative expense, which is unnecessary and unfortunate, but the National Board, relieved of much of its burden, would have time to clean out its own house and substitute desirable employees for those undesirables which are now on its pay roll.

Thus, with a smaller, more competent force, working on a simpler problem, the National Labor Relations Board would have a chance to fight its way back to respectability. It would have an opportunity to come to Congress with a smaller budget, because the adoption of my amendment

would do away with duplication of administrative expenses, which are unnecessary and unfortunate.

There is nothing in my amendment of a partisan nature, and certainly no argument that will hold water, if true recognition of the rights of the several States is given to this particular problem. I do not intend to go into a long discourse on States' rights at this time, although I am convinced that it is high time Members of Congress got back to fundamentals in government. We all know that our National Government could not exist except that it is the creature of the several States. This usurpation of power and this concentration of government has got to stop sometime, if we are to maintain a republican form of government. And I believe that the adoption of my amendment would be one of the first steps back to the kind of government we all respected and under which we all profited.

It can be argued, of course, that State law cannot take care of the great national companies operating in several States. This argument, however, assumes that the entire national company is a proper bargaining unit. I cannot agree that this is the case. My answer to that argument is just this: That recognizing such a large national unit disfranchises the employees in a small plant who may be in complete disagreement with the company's employees elsewhere.

Suppose a company has six plants, the three largest of which have C. I. O. minded employees. Why should employees in a plant in another State a thousand miles away be denied their choice of affiliation with the A. F. of L. or to have an independent union of their own, simply because these other employees in far-distant cities whom they have never seen and with whom they have absolutely no contact, want the C. I. O.?

Again, we reach one of the most fundamental issues in the entire labor field; that is, that employees should have whatever kind of labor organization they want, small or large, and they should be absolutely free to make their own choice. A State board can afford and does afford them this opportunity. If they voluntarily choose, these employees in the smaller plants, to cooperate with the employees in the larger plants in other States, administration by a State board could not prevent it. And there is nothing in the several State laws that does prevent it or even attempts to prevent it.

It has been definitely proven that the only ones opposed to an amendment such as I have just introduced are those who want to impose the will of the Federal Government, through the National Labor Relations Board, on employers, employees, and other people everywhere, regardless of how well a State may be attending to its own problems and regardless of how satisfactory the relationship among all the people in that State might be.

It is not, in my opinion, the will of the employer or the will of the employee that is going to eventually correct this situation, but it is going to be the combined force of public opinion that is going to take us back to a recognition of States' rights and take us back again to local self-government and break up this terrible bureaucracy here in Washington.

Public opinion is showing itself today, and politicians all over the country are beginning to realize that following the will of pressure groups has been the wrong thing to do, and they are again listening to the voice of the public, that voice of all of the people.

The American public has given Federal bureaucracy a fair trial, they have permitted during the past 12 years this centralization because a number of years ago politicians sold them on the idea that it might work. This centralization was not started by the New Deal, and the Republican Party cannot disavow any responsibility for its growth; and for that reason this is not a partisan issue. This is an issue of States' rights, of fundamental American government, and I hope it will be recognized as such by this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the committee which will receive this amendment for consideration will give it their most serious attention.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THORKELOSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include



therein quotations from the Washington Post, from the Herald, and from a book entitled "Propaganda For War."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein certain tables.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein an editorial concerning the Wheeler-Lea railroad bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a memorandum copy prepared by me of records of the General Accounting Office showing certain trips and some investigations of the travel of seven certain officials and employees of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Federal Savings and Loan Corporation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, at the outset of my remarks this afternoon let me emphasize the fact that we are giving altogether too much attention to foreign affairs and all too little attention to our problems right here at home. It is quite apparent that the present administration has seized upon the unsettled world affairs and the unfortunate wars abroad to divert the people's attention from the unsettled economic conditions in our own country and the complete failure of the administration to solve our most fundamental economic and social problems.

There are something like 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States. It seems to me that if we wish to make a real contribution to the cause of democracy, we will first set ourselves to the task of providing jobs for these unemployed. It can be done by lifting the heavy hand of government bureaucracy and taxes that are today restraining our economic machinery from going forward.

Our entire tax structure needs revision. But there is not the slightest prospect that this will be done at this session. Both the American Federation of Labor and business have pointed out the need for early revision of the National Labor Relations Act. That remains to be done. The House Judiciary Committee has pointed out the need for enacting legislation that the "governors may be governed and the regulators regulated" and reported the Walter-Logan bill. It has yet to be called up by the majority leaders. It would not be inaccurate to say that practically the only thing the administration has asked Congress to pass at this session so far are appropriation bills. The most that can be said for the administration program at this session is this: Spend money and talk about foreign wars.

Let us give some consideration to the problems and needs here at home. I desire to call your attention to a matter that needs immediate consideration and action by this House. This is only one of many such matters.

Mr. Speaker, I have addressed this House on three previous occasions with regard to the activities of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. I have spoken of the need for a complete investigation of the activities of the officials of these agencies and a complete independent audit of their accounts.

On August 2, 1939, I introduced a resolution, House Resolution 292, to authorize the Speaker to appoint a special com-

mittee of this House to conduct such an investigation and audit. It is still pending with the Committee on Rules, in spite of the fact that I have already presented abundant evidence of irregularities, waste, illegal actions, and gross mismanagement on the part of the officials of these agencies. At the time I introduced the resolution I explained to the House how politics and mismanagement in the New York area of the H. O. L. C. itself will result in a loss of millions of dollars.

At a subsequent date I intend to present additional evidence of faulty management and irregularities in connection with the H. O. L. C. loans and foreclosures. For the present, in order that we may not become lost in a confusion of details, I wish to direct attention to only one item of administrative expense.

I do not believe the Members of this House realize that the people we represent, whose money we appropriate, are paying for fishing trips, summer vacations, visits to relatives and friends, and expenses to football games for officials of these three agencies. I do not believe the Members of this House realize that our people are paying for sun baths in Florida and California, attendance at Rose Bowl football games, week-end boat trips, and cross-country sightseeing, tours for officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Our people are even paying transportation expenses of the officials of these agencies in order that they may devote time at home on purely personal business matters, notwithstanding the fact that the law requires Government officials to devote all their time to the work of the office to which they are appointed.

Let us look at the facts. Mr. Speaker, I am not relying upon rumor, hearsay, or conjecture. I am relying upon official records. I am relying upon the best evidence obtainable—the record of the Committee on Appropriations in its hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1941 and the official records of the General Accounting Office.

If you will turn to page 1148, in part 2, of the committee hearings, you will note that in 1939 the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation spent \$13,726 in travel. It is the largest single item, with the exception of salaries, in the ordinary administrative expense. They even asked for an increase in 1941 to \$20,000 for travel.

If you will now turn to page 1164, in part 2, of the same hearings, you will note that in 1939 the Home Owners' Loan Corporation spent \$1,478,562 for travel. With the exception of salaries and personal services, this was the largest single item in the entire administrative budget.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, these three agencies annually spend something like \$1,500,000 for travel alone. Nor can we be certain that it is not twice or three times that sum. They have a very neat way of keeping the Congress and the people from knowing how and where they spend money, simply by shifting expenditures which should be in the "administrative expense" category to the "nonadministrative expense" category.

In that connection let me call your attention to a paragraph of a letter addressed to me under date of May 29, 1939, by Comptroller General Fred H. Brown, in response to my inquiry concerning the expenditures of these three agencies. You will find the entire letter on pages 7510-7511, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 19, 1939, volume 84, part 7, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session. Comptroller Brown said in part:

Using as an example an agency to which the provisions, supra, apply, in many instances there is very little distinction between "administrative expenditures" and "nonadministrative expenditures," with the result that, if the agency so desires, expenditures may be switched from the administrative to the nonadministrative category, either to prevent audit by this Office or to conserve funds limited in amount for administrative purposes, and this Office would be without means of detecting the practice without having access to expenditures under both classes.

The Comptroller General has endeavored to make such an examination of the accounts of the Federal Home Loan Bank

Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, but the officials of these agencies have opposed it. And so we do not really know to what extent nonadministrative funds have been used for administrative purposes. But we do know, as a fact, that these three agencies at least report an annual expenditure of around \$1,500,000 for transportation purposes alone. That figure in itself indicates that the officials of these agencies are under the impression that they are presiding over a "travel bureau" and conducting a "see America first campaign."

The point I wish to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, is that the high officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation are having the Government pay for pleasure and personal business trips. As I stated at the outset of my remarks, we are allowing these officials to take sun baths in Florida and California, and attend football games, at the expense of the people you and I represent.

Let us again look at the facts. I have here an exact copy of the official records to be found in the General Accounting Office concerning the week-end, holiday, pleasure, and personal business trips charged to the Government. I might say that I wrote the General Accounting Office no less than three times in an effort to get this information, but without success. The only way I got this information is by having a copy of the records made myself. I understand that as long ago as February 8, the Comptroller General submitted this same information to both the Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency and the Attorney General. It appears that he has asked them for a report, but, insofar as I have been able to determine, the Comptroller General has not received it. Apparently Mr. Jesse Jones, Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, was startled when he received the results of the Comptroller General's investigation—so startled that he does not quite know how to reply. Prior to the reorganization, he had no jurisdiction over the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and these two corporations.

On June 19, 1939, I brought to your attention the illegal travel of Mr. Nugent Fallon, general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. At that time I presented conclusive evidence to show that he was using

Government funds to travel to and from his home for his own personal pleasure and personal business. I stated at the time that he did the same thing when he was with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. I now present to you all the facts, in addition to what I have already presented.

The records of the General Accounting Office show that Mr. Nugent Fallon, as deputy general manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation prior to December 1, 1935, at a salary of \$10,000 per year, illegally spent \$1,510.50 for week-end trips and holiday trips to his home in New York City and his summer home at Swampscott, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

The records also show that he spent \$1,881.68 for the same purpose as general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. In other words, Mr. Nugent Fallon has charged the Government \$3,392.18 for transportation and per diem allowance in order that he could run back and forth over week ends to New York and Boston.

When I pointed out some of these facts on the floor last June, Mr. Fallon offered the explanation that the contact work of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation necessitated week-end trips to the New York and Boston area, in order to give encouragement to the Government's insurance program. Now, I wonder what explanation Mr. Fallon has to offer for the week-end trips to the same cities before he became general manager of the Insurance Corporation and was associated with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I weigh my words when I say that Mr. Fallon has been conducting a deliberate fraud on this Congress and on the people we represent. We not only should stop paying for his week-end visits home, but indeed we should stop paying his \$10,000 a year salary. Any man who would attempt to deceive the Congress and the people in the matter of transportation expense is certainly not the type of man to be trusted with the millions of dollars handled by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked and obtained unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the exact copy of the records at the General Accounting Office showing the week-end trips of Mr. Fallon and the findings of that Office in its investigation.

## SCHEDULE A

Nugent Fallon, deputy general manager: Legal residence, State of New York; former residence, New York City; present residence, Washington, D. C.

## Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—

## HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
04526	Dec. 22-26, 1933	New York	\$22.55	\$12.81	\$35.36	Week end and Christmas holiday.
07211	Jan. 6-8, 1934	New York and New Haven, Conn.	11.35	10.11	21.46	Week end.
04483	Jan. 13-15, 1934	New York	13.60	13.96	27.56	Do.
07206	Jan. 25-29, 1934	New York and Providence, R. I.	20.55	38.31	58.86	Do.
11486	Feb. 3-4, 1934	New York	8.40	13.96	22.36	Do.
12391	Feb. 9-15, 1934	Boston and New York	38.50	50.75	89.25	Do.
21053	Feb. 21-27, 1934	do	34.25	48.05	82.30	Week end and legal holiday.
31926	Mar. 4-6, 1934	New York	19.15	23.79	42.94	Sunday to Tuesday.
33011	Mar. 18-22, 1934	Boston and New York	26.60	46.69	73.29	Sunday to Thursday.
33010	Mar. 24-26, 1934	Atlantic City, N. J.	8.90	12.15	21.05	Week end.
48153	Apr. 6-16, 1934	New York, Massachusetts, and Maine	97.75	33.92	131.67	Week end in New York City; week end in New England States.
53523	Apr. 21-22, 1934	Atlantic City, N. J.	8.70	12.15	20.85	Week end.
66992	May 2-11, 1934	New York, Massachusetts, and Maine	53.25	39.09	92.34	Week end in New York City.
74889	May 16-21, 1934	New York	26.80	21.91	48.71	Week end.
89761	June 6-11, 1934	Boston and New York	25.85	43.88	69.73	Do.
109803	June 29-July 3, 1934	New York and Boston	19.75	34.43	54.18	Do.
122821	July 21-22, 1934	New York	9.00	13.96	22.96	Do.
137353	Aug. 9-13, 1934	do	27.10	38.78	65.88	Week end in New York City.
151492	Aug. 21-22, 1934	do	7.95	23.78	31.73	Do.
153360	Aug. 31-Sept. 5, 1934	Boston, Mass.	11.25	43.03	54.28	Week end and legal holiday.
188486	Oct. 12-19, 1934	New York and Boston	78.95	20.52	99.47	Week end in New York City; see note 1.
221706	Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1934	do	22.25	29.92	52.17	Week end.
235863	Dec. 29, 1934-Jan. 1, 1935	New York	5.40	14.66	20.06	Week end and New Year's Day.
262122	Feb. 21-25, 1935	do	5.40	14.66	20.06	Legal holiday; week end and 2 days' leave.
286615	Mar. 30-31, 1935	Atlantic City, N. J.	12.01	(1)	12.01	Week end.
298105	Apr. 17-21, 1935	New York	21.65	20.04	41.69	Do.
367821	June 25-July 8, 1935	Swampscott, Mass.	51.64	22.93	74.57	See note 2.
408496	Sept. 14-16, 1935	New York	10.85	16.53	27.38	Week end.
417537	Sept. 26-29, 1935	Boston, Mass.	31.72	22.93	54.65	See note 3.
427131	Oct. 12-15, 1935	New York	16.35	16.53	32.88	Week end.
Total, Home Owners' Loan Corporation.			747.47	763.03	1,510.50	



## Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—Continued

## FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
324	Dec. 11-15, 1935	Asbury Park, N. J., and New York City	\$34.60	\$20.04	\$54.64	Week end; see note 4. <sup>2</sup>
340	Dec. 22-25, 1935	New York City	14.40	14.66	29.06	Christmas holiday; see note 5. <sup>2</sup>
359	Jan. 15-16, 1936	New York	11.85	20.04	31.89	See note 6. <sup>2</sup>
373	Jan. 21-26, 1936	Miami, Fla., and various places	39.34	38.49	77.83	See note 7. <sup>2</sup>
525	June 17-29, 1936	Boston, Mass.	103.45	18.35	121.80	2 week ends in Boston; see note 8. <sup>2</sup>
653	Nov. 11-13, 1936	New York	16.00	16.85	32.85	See note 9. <sup>2</sup>
942	Aug. 6-23, 1937	Boston, Mass.	55.30	121.50	176.80	See note 10. <sup>2</sup>
1025	Sept. 29-Oct. 16, 1937	Los Angeles and various places	92.25	176.70	288.95	See note 11. <sup>2</sup>
1247	Feb. 27-Mar. 8, 1938	Apalachicola, Fla.	102.30	( <sup>2</sup> )	102.30	See J. Aldrich Hall account for this; see note 12. <sup>2</sup>
1266	Apr. 7-12, 1938	New York City	28.65	13.95	42.60	Week end in New York City; see note 13. <sup>2</sup>
1297	Apr. 13-18, 1938	Norfolk, Va.	10.25	11.50	21.75	Week end; see note 14. <sup>2</sup>
1356	May 15-27, 1938	Santa Barbara and San Francisco, Calif.	63.05	174.65	237.70	California Building & Loan League, 19-20-21, at Santa Barbara, Calif.
1515	Sept. 16-26, 1938	Boston, Mass.	68.90	26.50	115.40	2 week ends in and around Boston, Mass.
1632	Oct. 6-8, 1938	do	30.20	36.21	66.41	Brought his car from Boston to New York.
1680	Nov. 4, 1938	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.25	8.60	12.85	
1696	Nov. 15-19, 1938	Chicago, Ill.	21.30	57.90	79.20	United States Building & Loan League, held in Chicago, Nov. 16-17-18, 1938.
1633	Dec. 3-10, 1938	New York	13.90	18.70	32.60	New York State League Conference, held Dec. 8-9, 1938; see note 15.
1670	Jan. 9-11, 1939	Boston and New York	12.40	44.05	56.45	
1773	Mar. 19-21, 1939	Buffalo, N. Y.	9.35	32.40	41.75	
1785	Mar. 29-29, 1939	New York	5.80	17.40	23.20	
1806	Apr. 11-13, 1939	Chicago, Ill.	11.15	57.90	69.05	
1869	May 8-8, 1939	New York	6.00	18.40	24.40	
1862	May 10-16, 1939	Boston and Swampscott, Mass., and various places	103.00	( <sup>2</sup> )	103.00	Week end in and around Boston, and Swampscott, Mass.; New England League of Federal Savings and Loan Association held in Swampscott, May 13, 1939.
1877	May 24, 1939	New York	7.35	16.05	23.40	
1902	June 12-13, 1939	Wheeling, W. Va.	35.60	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.60	
Total, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.			910.84	961.84	1,881.68	
Total, Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.			1,667.31	1,724.87	3,392.18	

<sup>1</sup> Paid in cash. <sup>2</sup> These vouchers have been previously reported. Reported again to show the lack of justification of the so-called official business. <sup>3</sup> Auto.

## Note 1. Voucher No. 188486, October 12-19, 1934

This was first apparently a week-end trip to New York. From New York Mr. Fallon proceeded to Boston, Mass., where he secured his car and returned to Washington. Mr. Fallon has a summer home at Swampscott, Mass., a short distance from Boston, and it appears that the trip was the means whereby his car was brought to Washington for use through the winter.

## Note 2. Voucher No. 367821, June 25-July 8, 1935

Mr. Fallon left Washington, D. C., at 4:50 a. m., June 25, in his personally owned automobile and arrived at 11:30 p. m. of the same day in Swampscott, Mass., and the voucher indicates that he was on duty June 26. Mr. Fallon failed to show the date and time of departure from Swampscott, but does show that he arrived in Boston at 8:30 a. m., June 27, and left there at 3 p. m. of the same day, destination, date, and time of arrival not stated. Mr. Fallon shows himself as being on annual leave June 28 to July 3, inclusive, and on duty in Boston July 5 to 7, inclusive, which latter period was a week end. He left Boston at 8 p. m., July 7, and arrived in Washington July 8, 1935. Mr. Fallon's trip appears to have been not only for the purpose of a vacation in and around Boston but also for the purpose of getting his car to Swampscott for use at his summer home. Mr. Tilton, assistant to Mr. Fallon, accompanied him on this trip, both returning to Washington by train.

## Note 3. Voucher No. 417557, September 26-29, 1935

This trip appears to have been for the personal convenience of Mr. Fallon. (Attention is invited to voucher No. 367821, dated June 25 to July 8, 1935, wherein it is stated that Mr. Fallon drove his personally owned automobile to Swampscott, apparently for family use during the summer.) Upon arrival in Swampscott, Mr. Fallon took annual leave from midnight September 27 to midnight September 28. He left Boston for Washington, D. C., at 4:40 a. m., September 29, in his car, together with Mr. Tilton, who accompanied him north in the spring. This also happened to be a week-end trip, and there follows a summary of the cost thereof, including the cost of transporting the car to Washington, D. C.:

	Salary	Travel	Per diem	Total
Mr. Fallon, 4 days	\$93.36	\$20.47	\$11.25	\$125.08
Mr. Tilton, 4 days	88.88	21.78	16.25	126.91
Total	182.24	42.25	27.50	251.99

## Note 4. Voucher No. 324, December 11-15, 1935

This was a week-end trip to New York and Asbury Park, N. J.

## Note 5. Voucher No. 340, December 22-25, 1935

This trip to New York extended from Sunday until Christmas, and was made apparently to take advantage of the holidays.

## Note 6. Voucher No. 359, January 15-16, 1936

This was a 2-day trip to New York apparently in connection with savings and loan association matters.

## Note 7. Voucher No. 373, January 21-26, 1936

This trip from Washington, D. C., to Miami, Fla., and return, began at 7:30 a. m., January 21, 1936. Part of the trip was by automobile, part by train, and part by airplane, and while no attempt is made to list the various stop-overs on this trip, Dr. Emory Woodall, Associate General Counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, commented thereon as follows:

"NOTE.—To Miami, Fla., January 21, 1936, to January 26, 1936, via Richmond, Va.; Durham, N. C.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Washington, D. C.

"\* \* \* Mr. Horace Russell, General Counsel, instructed me to travel with Mr. Fallon to Miami, Fla. At Mr. Fallon's request, I drove my car as far south as Columbia, S. C. I was not informed by the General Counsel what my duties would be other than to assist Mr. Fallon as he might request in any conferences he might have. It was Mr. Fallon's first trip to Miami. On the way to Miami and on the return trip only the following official business was transacted:

"1. A 15-minute conversation with Mr. M. H. Bristow, commissioner of insurance and banking, at his office in Richmond. I transacted no official business in Miami. We did, however, see Miami from Hialeah Park to Miami Beach bathing. The weather was cold, however, so that our stay was short. I had previously known Mr. Bristow in connection with the reorganization resulting in the establishment of the Norfolk Federal Savings and Loan Association. I introduced Mr. Fallon to Mr. Bristow. The conference had no particular purpose.

"At Durham, N. C., we drove through the grounds of Duke University and admired the beauty of the new buildings of that university.

"2. We spent one night and the next morning in Winston-Salem, N. C., and visited with the president and some of the officers of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Winston-Salem. It constituted a getting-acquainted conference for Mr. Fallon.

"Our route carried us through Charlotte, N. C. I don't believe we even stopped to say 'hello' to the officers of a Federal association, although Mr. Fallon suggested that we might do that. He had inquired from Mr. LaRoque the name of some of the associations and their officers whom he might drop in on.

"3. A short conference with Mr. Thomas H. Daniel, chief examiner of the banking department of South Carolina. The conference occurred late in the evening in the lobby of one of the hotels in Columbia, S. C. Our schedule permitted only a few hours there, most of which was consumed in a leisurely dinner. Mr. Daniel joined us after dinner. Upon arrival at Jacksonville, Fla., a field representative of the Board, Mr. Robert K. Bruhn, met us with his car and drove us to Miami. This was the first illustration I had seen of using a field representative as chauffeur and the Government mileage compensation to provide a private car for cross-country touring. Mr. Bruhn had come from Alabama so as to provide his car with himself as driver. We transacted no official business in Jacksonville other than meeting Mr. Bruhn and getting into his car.

"4. While in Miami, Mr. Fallon and Mr. Bruhn called on one of the Federal savings and loan associations, spending only a short time at their office. Mr. Bruhn informed me that the conversation was general—regarding building conditions in Miami. Mr. Fallon had only recently taken his position; he had had no previous knowledge of or experience in building and loan affairs; he was not in charge of any supervisory activities. Supervision of insured institutions is handled by the Governor's office. The call upon the association had no bona fide objective. He did not permit me to accompany him on such visit to the association lest, he said, they be frightened by the appearance of a lawyer.

"The plane which we used from Miami landed us in Savannah, Ga., after midnight. We transacted no official business in Savannah other than to board a Pullman for Columbia, S. C. We transacted no official business in Columbia, S. C., on the return trip other than to get my car which I had left in the care of a boyhood friend who lived there.

"5. By long-distance telephone Mr. O. K. LaRoque, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., was requested to meet us in Raleigh, N. C., at lunch on the Sunday following our departure from Miami by airplane Saturday night. Mr. Fallon had determined to be back in the office Monday morning. He stated that we should contact for record purposes at least one other State building and loan supervisor. He had requested Mr. LaRoque to arrange for the insurance commissioner of North Carolina, Mr. Dan C. Boney, to meet Mr. Fallon at the Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel in Raleigh for a short conference on Sunday afternoon. Mr. LaRoque had worked under Mr. Boney as supervisor of building and loan associations immediately preceding his becoming president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Winston-Salem. The conference was very general.

"Upon our return I was quite disgusted with the junket, because I was bound to conclude that I had been forced to be a party to a private trip at public expense. I reported my conclusions to the general counsel, Mr. Horace Russell."

Below is a copy of a telegram Mr. Fallon sent to his secretary:

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., January 23, 1936.

MISS HARRIET ROACH,

Room 7520, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Working here Friday. Two bad situations. Leaving Bruhn here. Saturday at Raleigh with LaRoque. Send message through him. Post me if anything important.

NUGENT FALLON,  
General Manager.

In the above telegram Mr. Fallon referred to two bad situations in Miami, but Dr. Woodall mentioned in his remarks that they visited only one institution, and that for only a few minutes, and that Mr. Bruhn intimated to him that the conversation was general in regard to building conditions in and around Miami. Mr. Fallon also mentioned leaving Mr. Bruhn in Miami. However, Mr. Bruhn's territory was in the vicinity of Alabama, and there would appear to be no necessity for him to accompany Mr. Fallon back to Washington, D. C. Mr. Fallon's statement of travel shows that he arrived in Washington, D. C., at 1 a. m. Sunday, January 26, 1936, but the telegram indicated that he would be in Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday, January 25, and Dr. Woodall's statement shows that he, Mr. Fallon, and Mr. LaRoque, the commissioner of banking in North Carolina, had a luncheon engagement in Raleigh on Sunday, January 26, followed by a short general conversation in the afternoon, arriving in Washington apparently on Monday morning, January 27, 1936, which indicates a discrepancy between the statement on the voucher and that made by Dr. Woodall.

Note 8. Voucher No. 525, June 17-29, 1936

Dr. Woodall made the following statement in connection with this trip:

"On June 16 Mr. Russell, general counsel, requested me to prepare to go to Harrisburg, Pa., with Mr. Fallon the next day. I immediately contacted Mr. Fallon, and he informed me that he was driving to Boston so as to take his car to Swampscott for the summer, where his family was located for the summer. Chairman Fahey also has a summer home in Swampscott. He said he had arranged to call on the building and loan supervisor in Harrisburg, Pa.,

en route to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he planned to make a speech. He stated he was leaving very early the next morning. He suggested that perhaps Mrs. Woodall would like to ride with us to Harrisburg and spend the day with me there.

"We left Washington quite early in the morning and had a conference with Mr. Eshbach, building and loan supervisor of Pennsylvania, regarding possible methods of reorganization by Pennsylvania building and loan associations for the purpose of obtaining insurance of their accounts by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Mr. Fallon had requested that Mr. Robert A. Cunningham, counsel for the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, meet us in Harrisburg. I discussed with Mr. Cunningham the case of our Home Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, Pa. This discussion occurred after Mr. Fallon had proceeded by automobile northward. I also discussed with Mr. Cunningham revisions of the illustrative forms of shares to be issued by insured institutions in Pennsylvania. Mr. Fallon sat in on the conference with Mr. Eshbach, which was very brief, and proceeded to Plattsburg. The matters being discussed were matters of reorganization law. Mr. Fallon made no contribution to the discussion."

Note 9. Voucher No. 653, November 11-13, 1936

Dr. Woodall made the following comment in connection with this trip:

"In his justification to the Board, page 9 of his memorandum dated July 19, 1939, Mr. Fallon refers to a meeting with the deputy commissioner of banking of New Jersey and with others at Newark, N. J. He mentions that I was present at that meeting. Although there had been several weeks of conferences between Mr. Bliss, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, and the New Jersey authorities, the conference that day in Newark was the first meeting for some time. My travel voucher covering my trip to Newark and return on November 12 shows that the only official conference that was held was between 2:30 p. m. and 10 p. m. I arrived via Eastern Airlines in Newark at 2:20 p. m. and left Newark via Eastern Airlines at 10 p. m.

"\* \* \* It is true that various building and loan associations were visited; the visits were pleasant, more social than official."

Note 10. Voucher No. 942, August 6-23, 1937

Below is the statement of Dr. Woodall on this trip:

"I arrived in Boston on August 9 at 7 a. m. I left Boston at 3:30 p. m. the next day. Mr. Fallon, on page 15 of his memorandum of justification to the members of the Board dated July 19, 1939, states that 'our records indicate that I was accompanied in Boston on the 6th and 7th by Associate General Counsel Woodall for the purpose of working out a legal plan for insuring State-chartered cooperative banks without the conversion of such banks to Federal charters. Under the law of Massachusetts, as then existing, a State-chartered cooperative bank could not obtain Federal insurance without conversion. Discussions were held with the authorities on prospective Massachusetts and Rhode Island legislation.'

"I was not in Boston on the 6th or the 7th. Mr. Fallon had requested me to accompany him to Boston, but I had official business which compelled me to be in Norfolk on August 7. After conference with Mr. Fallon before he left for Boston, therefore, it was arranged that I would go to Norfolk by taking the Boston boat from Baltimore, spend Saturday in Norfolk and attend to the official business which I had relating to the pending litigation against the Norfolk Federal by the receiver of the Definite Contract Building and Loan Association and arrive in Boston on Monday morning, August 9, on the Merchants and Miners' boat.

"Mr. Fallon was called to Chicago and left Boston on August 9. I discussed with the president and counsel of the Boston bank the problems affecting insurance program in Boston. Mr. Fallon's statement is inaccurate when he states that under the law of Massachusetts State-chartered cooperative banks could not obtain Federal insurance without conversion. The reason there were difficulties was that under the mutual insurance fund which the State of Massachusetts had set up by statute, State-chartered cooperative banks had unlimited liability for the losses which might be sustained by any of the other banks in the mutual insurance fund. For that reason, the board of trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation refused as a matter of policy (not as a matter of law) to insure cooperative banks in Massachusetts unless they terminated their relationship with the mutual State insurance fund of Massachusetts by converting into a Federal savings and loan association. There was nothing new in the situation at the time I went to Boston. The matter was not at that time critical. As he stated, I had some conferences about the matter. Conferences regarding legislation were very general. The fact is, I wondered why I had been asked by Mr. Fallon to come to Boston. He had made certain engagements for me. I saw him only about 10 minutes on August 9. So far as I could learn he was not engaged in official business but was visiting relatives. I wound up the appointments on August 10 as early as possible and got out of town by airplane. I had sat around the Boston bank almost all day on the 9th wondering why I had been asked to come to Boston. Mr. Fallon's memorandum to me, dated August 6, 1937, requested me to meet him in the Boston bank about 9 a. m. Monday morning. A copy of that memorandum is attached. As I looked back on this trip it seemed to me that I was supposed to be in Boston for a cover for an extended stay by Mr. Fallon in that city. He was quite disappointed that he had to go to Chicago. The trip to Chicago was bona fide, but it should be noted it was only a 2-day trip."



Below is a copy of the memorandum from Mr. Fallon to Dr. Woodall mentioned in Dr. Woodall's statement above:

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION,  
August 6, 1937.

## MEMO

To Dr. WOODALL.

From NUGENT FALLON.

In accordance with our plan and to handle legal phases of the tax situation in Massachusetts, which is proving troublesome to converted Federals, and the legal details of insurance of nonconverted cooperative banks in Massachusetts and prospective legislation, I will very much appreciate meeting you in the Boston Bank about 9 a. m. Monday, August 9, with Mr. Neaves, who is looking for us.

N. FALLON, N. F.

Note 11. Voucher No. 1025, September 29–October 18, 1937

This trip to the Pacific coast is also referred to in note 14 in connection with travel of Mr. Webb.

Note 12. Voucher No. 1247, February 27–March 8, 1938

This appears to have been an extended trip through the South with stops at various points in connection with which it is reported substantially as follows:

Mr. Fallon traveled in his privately owned automobile from Washington to Aiken, S. C., apparently accompanied by his wife. At Aiken they were met by Mr. J. Aldrich Hall, who had driven his private automobile from Washington to Aiken (Mr. Hall's former home) and the trip was apparently continued to Apalachicola, Fla., and other points and return to Aiken in Mr. Hall's automobile, driven by Mr. Hall. Upon return to Aiken Mr. Fallon apparently obtained his automobile and completed the return trip to Washington accompanied by his wife.

Note 13. Voucher No. 1296, April 7–12, 1938

This was a trip to Asbury Park, Atlantic City, and to New York over the week end.

Note 14. Voucher No. 1297, April 15–18, 1938

This was a week-end trip during the Easter holiday. Mr. Fallon made notation on his expense voucher for this trip as follows:

"Termination of official business would have permitted traveler to leave Norfolk, Va., at 5:45 p. m., April 16, 1938, and arriving in Washington, D. C., 7 a. m., April 17, 1938; therefore per diem is claimed for that period only."

Dr. Woodall made statement in connection with this trip as follows:

"In his memorandum of justification, page 19, Mr. Fallon stated: 'This was a planned trip to determine the cause of our slow progress and to scrutinize the situation in a building and loan association which we had reorganized in cooperation with the State banking commission over a year before. Our records indicate that a merger was accomplished of the association in question. I met Dr. Woodall in Norfolk.'

"By this statement a situation is implied which it was designed would deceive the casual reader. The only possible associations to which Mr. Fallon could have had reference was either the Norfolk Federal Savings and Loan Association or the State Building Association. Both were reorganized in cooperation with the State banking commissioner; one as a Federal association, the other as a State-chartered association. Since that time the small, weak, reorganized State-chartered association has been absorbed by the Norfolk Federal Savings and Loan Association by merger. The merger was engineered by Mr. A. G. Bailey without the assistance from the Washington office, and no one in the Washington office had ever considered the matter prior to the time Mr. Bailey arranged the matter locally and put it through. In April 1938 the merger had never been dreamed of as feasible or possible and no proposition had ever been made to that effect. It is doubtful that Mr. Fallon even called on the State Building and Loan Association. He stated that he had not found the secretary in when he telephoned. Mr. Fallon did meet me in Norfolk (by accident). His statement, however, taken in connection with other statements as to occasions upon which I had accompanied him, would lead the unsuspecting person to imagine that by prearrangement I had met him in Norfolk to handle official business. In fact, I was in Norfolk over the Easter week end on annual leave with my wife, visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey. Mr. Bailey was, and still is, president of the Norfolk Federal Savings and Loan Association, an association organized to salvage a substantial part of the assets of the Definite Contract Building and Loan Association, which has been placed in receivership. My stay in Norfolk was wholly personal. When on Saturday Mr. Bailey received a message from Mr. Fallon that he wished to call upon him at the office of the Norfolk Federal Savings and Loan Association, I accompanied Mr. Bailey to the office. Mr. Bailey had also taken leave from business, but accommodated Mr. Fallon by meeting him at his office. Mr. Fallon turned up at Mr. Bailey's office some time after 11 o'clock in the morning. He was somewhat surprised to find me there but doubtless thought no more of it when it was explained that Mrs. Woodall and I were visiting the Baileys. I had in the past caused Mr. Fallon to be entertained by the Baileys. I was present during the conference between Mr. Fallon and Mr. Bailey. The conference was short. It consisted of certain random questions with regard to the general financial condition of various other building and loan associations in the Norfolk area, a list of which Mr. Fallon had on a sheet of paper on which appeared the

names of certain building and loan associations, and a few facts about each, such as could be obtained from the annual report of the State banking department by Mr. Pfeiffer who prepared the memorandum for Mr. Fallon. Mr. Bailey had no more intimate knowledge of the financial conditions of these other associations; they did not publish their annual statements. No particular additional information was sought; the discussion was very general and centered around the hope that additional institutions would become insured. Mr. Fallon then inquired from Mr. Bailey how he could best get his bags to the Cavalier Hotel at Virginia Beach, whereupon Mr. Bailey offered to drive him down to Virginia Beach. Both Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Woodall accompanied us and we made a pleasant trip to the beach out of the change of plan required to take Mr. Fallon to the Cavalier Hotel, where he spent the Easter week end. There was no other official business conducted so far as I was able to learn. Mr. Fallon informed me that as his family was away for the Easter vacation and it was too far to go to them, he would spend the Easter holiday at Virginia Beach.

"It was on the same day that Mr. Fallon asked Mr. Bailey to find for him a yacht which he could rent during the next summer. Mr. Bailey found such a yacht, which Mr. Fallon chartered. I understand that he dismissed the yacht at Gloucester, Mass., and has been sued by the charter party."

An article appeared in the Washington Evening Star April 18, 1939, as follows:

## "YACHTING BILL PRESENTED—NUGENT FALLON VIA COURT

"Nugent Fallon of the Army-Navy Club was named defendant in a district court action late yesterday when two Suffolk, Va., businessmen presented him with a bill for \$5,050, with interest at 6 percent, as the aftermath of hiring a yacht, which they contend he made unseaworthy when he turned on some valves without consulting the captain of the craft.

"District court was advised that Benjamin B. Elliott and Milton T. Elliott, of Suffolk, entered into a contract with Mr. Fallon, under which he hired the yacht *Romar* for \$2,000. The action was filed by Attorney F. H. Marshall, of the law firm of Whiteford, Marshall, Hart & Carmody, and declared the yacht was hired from May to September of last year, but that Mr. Fallon paid \$1,500 of the \$2,000.

"But, they claim, because he violated the terms of the contract in which he agreed to replace or make good any damage to the craft, and tampered with some valves, he ruined the engine and made the yacht un navigable.

"They asked district court to get their money for them and presented a bill which includes \$500 due still on the charter party; traveling expenses, food, and lodging in endeavoring to repair the *Romar* and install new engine, \$289; \$614 as a marine railway charge; \$50 to tow the vessel to New Bedford, Mass.; \$1,500 as the cost of a new engine; \$625 to install this engine; and \$250 as expenses for the return of the yacht to Virginia waters—a total of \$4,050, plus interest at 6 percent."

Note 15. Voucher No. 1633, December 8–10, 1938

This trip to New York was for the purpose of attending the midwinter conferences of the New York State League, which were held December 8 and 9. Below is a memorandum to Mr. Fallon found with the vouchers:

"Please destroy the certified copies of resolution adopted by the board of trustees, December 6, concerning your travel and attendance of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations meeting and use in lieu of the destroyed copies the attached."

A copy of the original resolution of December 6, 1938, could not be found. There appears to have been passed the following resolution to evade the direct reason of attending the meeting stated above.

"Be it resolved, That the board of trustees having determined that it is in the best interests and in furtherance of the official business of the corporation, Nugent Fallon, general manager, is authorized to travel to New York, N. Y., on official business to include attendance at the midwinter conference of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations and travel expenses incurred pursuant to this resolution are hereby authorized without regard to the provisions of Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large 854 (5 U. S. C. 83).

"I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of resolution adopted by the board of trustees, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, on December 6, 1938.

"H. CAULSON,  
Assistant Secretary."

There was also found in Mr. Fallon's voucher for this trip the following memorandum:

"MEMORANDUM TO ALL DEPARTMENT AND DIVISION HEADS—HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

"The question of clearing travel vouchers with the General Accounting Office, where employees while traveling on official business attend any meeting or convention of a society, association, league, or other organization, was considered by the board yesterday and I was directed to inform you that it will hereafter be necessary, prior to such travel and attendance, for the employee to secure the approval of the board of directors or board of trustees, as the case may be, in the form of a resolution authorizing such travel, and attendance. Application for such resolution should be made to the secretary in memorandum form giving all the essential facts

pertaining to the meeting or convention, such as the name of the organization holding the meeting or convention, the dates, the place where it is to be held, and whether the travel expense is to be charged to the H. O. L. C. or Insurance Corporation.

"Please inform the members of your staff accordingly.

"R. L. NAGLE,  
Secretary to the Board."

Now let us turn to the case of Mr. John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The records of the General Accounting Office show that he charged the Board itself \$741.31 for transportation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation \$6,900.21, or a total of \$7,641.52, for week-end trips to Boston, Mass., where he has his home, and to New York, where he has his business interests. In addition to being a trustee of the Edward A. Filene estate, Mr. Fahey is also president of the Twentieth Century Fund, with headquarters in New York City.

If you will just examine this list of trips of Mr. Fahey to New York and Boston you will legitimately conclude that he is hardly ever to be found in Washington. Any number

of people having business with the Home Loan Bank Board have complained to me that they can rarely locate Mr. Fahey in Washington. It is quite understandable why millions of dollars of the people's money will be lost through faulty and irregular practices when the Chairman of the Board himself is devoting a large part of his time taking care of personal affairs, which time he should be devoting to his Government, which pays him a salary of \$10,000 per year.

Mr. Fahey has been deliberately ignoring chapter 522, section 17, of the act of July 22, 1932, which reads as follows:

Each member shall devote his entire time to the business of the Board. Before entering upon his duties each of the members shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked and obtained unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point the copy of the records of the General Accounting Office and the findings in its investigation of the travel of Mr. Fahey at the expense of the Government.

#### SCHEDULE B

John H. Fahey, chairman: Legal residence, State of Massachusetts; former residence, Boston, Mass.; present residence, Washington, D. C. Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
5	June 16-20, 1933	Boston, Mass.	\$65.89	(1)	\$65.89	Week end.
84	June 22-26, 1933	do.	19.15	\$39.91	59.06	Do.
85-86	June 30-July 10, 1933	do.	49.15	39.91	89.06	2 week ends.
87	July 12-19, 1933	do.	34.15	39.91	74.06	Week end.
94	July 21-25, 1933	do.	19.15	40.91	60.06	Do.
121	July 29-Aug. 9, 1933	New York and Boston	54.15	57.83	111.98	2 week ends.
123	Aug. 18-23, 1933	do.	28.20	37.66	65.86	Week end.
124	Aug. 11-16, 1933	Boston, Mass.	24.15	39.91	64.06	Do.
2007	May 14-17, 1934	New York	16.65	20.04	36.69	
2006	June 8-12, 1934	Boston, Mass.	15.52	34.76	50.28	Week end; see note 1.
2905	Aug. 23-Sept. 4, 1934	do.	15.40	48.91	64.31	Vacation purpose, annual leave, Aug. 24-Sept. 3, 1934.
Total, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.			341.56	399.75	741.31	

#### HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

137	Aug. 25-30, 1933	Boston, Mass.	\$24.15	\$39.91	\$64.06	Week end.
138	Aug. 31-Sept. 5, 1933	Boston and New York	50.80	39.63	70.43	Week end and Labor Day.
221	Sept. 8-12, 1933	Boston, Mass.	19.15	34.76	55.91	Week end; all telephone calls appear to have been made from Swampscott.
292	Sept. 14-19, 1933	do.	24.75	39.91	64.66	Week end.
293	Sept. 28-Oct. 3, 1933	do.	25.40	35.41	60.81	Do.
00438	Oct. 12-17, 1933	New York and Boston, Mass.	28.65	40.99	69.64	Do.
915	Oct. 20-23, 1933	Boston, Mass.	14.15	34.76	48.91	Do.
710	Oct. 25-27, 1933	New York and Boston, Mass.	11.65	45.01	56.66	
24308	Jan. 10-12, 1934	New York	16.65	20.04	36.69	
21028	Jan. 23-27, 1934	New York and Boston, Mass.	20.50	43.06	63.86	
22918	Feb. 21-25, 1934	New York	22.50	20.04	42.54	Wednesday to Sunday, legal holiday included.
132350	June 22-26, 1934	Boston, Mass.	28.35	43.76	72.11	Week end.
132349	June 28-July 8, 1934	do.	58.65	43.91	102.56	10 days in Boston.
181072	July 20-Aug. 7, 1934	do.	89.15	48.91	138.06	17½ days in Boston.
181071	Aug. 16-21, 1934	do.	26.65	42.16	68.81	Week end.
329191	Sept. 6-18, 1934	Boston, Mass., and other places	59.15	82.41	141.56	2 week ends.
181073	Sept. 19-26, 1934	Boston, Mass.	34.15	48.91	83.06	7 days in Boston; see note 2.
329193	Oct. 22-Nov. 1, 1934	New Orleans, La.	52.60	89.70	142.30	9 days in New Orleans.
329195	Nov. 21-24, 1934	Boston, Mass.	14.15	62.01	76.16	
329199	Dec. 12-19, 1934	New York and Boston, Mass.	42.75	52.89	95.64	Week end.
329198	Jan. 3-7, 1935	do.	23.80	35.08	58.88	Do.
343723	Feb. 1-4, 1935	New York	19.10	14.66	33.76	Do.
314001	May 7-10, 1935	Hot Springs, Va.	15.30	23.13	38.43	
343724	May 28-June 2, 1935	Boston, Mass.	27.25	42.16	69.41	Legal holiday and Saturday and Sunday in Boston.
361956	June 12-18, 1935	New York and Boston, Mass.	42.00	48.76	90.76	Week end.
361957	June 21-25, 1935	Boston, Mass.	26.25	42.21	68.46	Do.
369185	June 23-July 1, 1935	do.	24.35	55.66	80.01	Do.
381266	July 2-8, 1935	New York and Boston, Mass.	44.20	44.46	88.66	Holiday July 4, and week end in Boston.
381275	July 12-15, 1935	Boston, Mass.	31.05	55.66	86.71	Week end.
381263	July 19-22, 1935	do.	24.05	42.16	66.21	Do.
381264	July 25-30, 1935	do.	34.65	48.91	83.56	Week end, drawing rooms both ways.
426492	Aug. 2-29, 1935	do.	46.10	48.91	95.01	Week end and 21 days annual leave in Boston.
426493	Aug. 29-Sept. 5, 1935	do.	47.65	48.91	96.76	Week end and legal holiday (Labor Day).
426494	Sept. 12-17, 1935	do.	33.25	48.91	82.16	Week end.
426496	Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 1935	do.	33.25	48.91	82.16	Do.
426495	Sept. 23-24, 1935	New York	11.50	27.54	59.04	
431754	Oct. 7-10, 1935	do.	25.60	27.54	53.34	
437410	Oct. 15-17, 1935	do.	20.30	20.04	40.34	
472682	Nov. 19-22, 1935	do.	25.00	26.04	51.04	None of these trips were over the week end; listed for purpose of showing the number of trips.
472681	Dec. 10-14, 1935	do.	38.90	27.54	66.44	
483225	Dec. 22-23, 1935	do.	13.15	14.66	27.81	
486190	Dec. 26-30, 1935	do.	33.70	22.16	55.86	
488101	Jan. 10-15, 1936	Boston, Mass.	57.50	58.89	96.19	Week end.
526142	Feb. 7-11, 1936	do.	34.20	58.64	72.84	Do.
504906	Jan. 22-24, 1936	New York	22.50	35.04	57.54	
504905	Feb. 3-6, 1936	do.	25.70	26.79	52.49	
551503	Mar. 18-21, 1936	do.	29.20	20.04	49.24	None of these trips were over the week end; listed for purpose of showing the number of trips.
551385	Apr. 1-3, 1936	do.	26.15	20.04	46.19	
551384	Apr. 8-10, 1936	do.	21.55	20.04	41.59	
551382	May 6-8, 1936	do.	23.30	20.04	43.34	

<sup>1</sup> Paid in cash.



*Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—Continued*  
THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION—CONTINUED

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
561191	May 12-15, 1936	Atlantic City, N. J.	\$24.50	\$8.82	\$33.52	Used personal automobile and chauffeur. See J. H. Murphy, assistant.
28103	May 22-June 2, 1936	Boston, Mass.	79.10	33.78	117.88	2 week ends, legal holiday 30th of May, 11 days in all.
26102	July 2-7, 1936	do	36.45	37.65	74.10	Week end and 4th of July, legal holiday.
20104	July 8-14, 1936	do	45.00	34.67	80.27	Week end.
23105	July 17-22, 1936	do	35.40	12.15	80.55	Do.
43776	July 31-Sept. 29, 1936	do	145.25	77.65	220.90	See note 3.
46019	Oct. 13-16, 1936	New York	29.20	21.10	30.30	
59239	Oct. 19-25, 1936	New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, Pa.	29.85	35.70	60.55	Week end in Philadelphia, Pa. (No per diem charged.)
59238	Nov. 15-13, 1936	New York	29.78	21.10	50.80	
59240	Dec. 2-4, 1936	do	21.90	16.10	38.00	
69568	Dec. 15-19, 1936	do	37.95	18.60	56.55	
69567	Jan. 5-9, 1937	do	37.55	16.10	53.65	
87385	Jan. 13-16, 1937	do	29.65	21.10	50.75	
87384	Jan. 28-Feb. 4, 1937	New York and Boston	61.45	35.30	96.75	Week end in Boston, Mass.
87383	Feb. 16-20, 1937	New York	38.25	21.10	99.35	Do.
95044	Feb. 23-Mar. 2, 1937	New York and Boston	42.55	51.95	94.50	
95093	Mar. 10-12, 1937	New York	24.05	21.10	45.15	
97082	Mar. 16-20, 1937	New York and Boston	37.25	42.70	79.95	
108827	Mar. 22-28, 1937	do	58.60	29.68	88.28	6 days in all.
107132	Mar. 31-Apr. 3, 1937	do	27.10	42.95	70.05	
107133	Apr. 6-10, 1937	New York	40.45	19.85	60.30	
107135	Apr. 13-17, 1937	Boston, Mass.	35.35	65.10	100.45	
107134	Apr. 20-25, 1937	New York	43.20	21.35	64.55	
120421	Apr. 26-May 1, 1937	Boston, Mass.	43.05	37.20	80.25	
120420	May 5-9, 1937	do	47.80	38.20	86.00	
120419	May 11-13, 1937	New York	22.05	16.10	38.15	
129453	June 1-6, 1937	New York and Atlantic City	25.80	17.35	43.15	Trip from Philadelphia to Atlantic City at Mr. Fahey's own expense.
127188	June 17-23, 1937	New York and Boston, Mass.	45.45	39.25	84.70	Week end in Boston.
127189	June 25-30, 1937	Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, La.	39.75	96.80	136.55	
4064	July 2-6, 1937	Boston, Mass.	23.10	33.15	36.25	Week end and legal holiday.
14593	July 15-20, 1937	New York and Boston	24.10	36.75	60.85	Week end.
14892	July 28-Aug. 3, 1937	do	28.20	37.95	66.15	Do.
14495	Aug. 6-17, 1937	do	38.80	93.15	91.95	2 week ends in Boston and 3 days' annual leave in Boston.
65330	Aug. 19-Sept. 13, 1937	Boston, Mass.	20.60	33.60	54.20	2 week ends in Boston and 21 days' annual leave in Boston.
65334	Sept. 22-23, 1937	New York	9.20	15.90	25.10	
65338	Sept. 27-30, 1937	do	15.35	20.90	36.25	
87204	Oct. 14-Nov. 14, 1937	Pacific coast, up and down	115.80	229.45	345.25	See note 4.
87205	Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 1937	Chicago, Ill.	8.80	66.10	74.90	
87206	Dec. 9-16, 1937	New York and Boston	40.20	34.90	75.10	Week end in Boston.
65331	Jan. 11-12, 1938	New York	9.20	15.90	25.10	
65333	Jan. 6-8, 1938	do	13.05	15.90	28.95	
65335	Jan. 26-28, 1938	do	14.10	15.90	30.00	
65336	Feb. 9-11, 1938	do	15.30	15.90	31.20	
65357	Feb. 23-25, 1938	do	11.50	20.90	32.40	
67655	Mar. 9-11, 1938	do	14.90	15.90	30.80	
86962	Mar. 24-Apr. 1, 1938	New York and Boston, Mass.	45.30	34.80	80.10	Week end in Boston.
86963	Apr. 13-15, 1938	New York	14.10	15.90	30.00	
86964	May 4-6, 1938	do	14.80	15.90	30.70	
58491	Jan. 23-26, 1939	Winston-Salem, N. C.	13.75	21.00	34.75	See note 5.
Total, Home Owners' Loan Corporation			3,210.15	3,690.06	6,900.21	
Total for bank board and Home Owners' Loan Corporation			3,551.71	4,089.81	7,641.52	

*Note 1. Voucher 2006, June 8-12, 1934*

The voucher shows Mr. Fahey to have been in Boston on official business. However, your attention is invited to the copies of two telegrams quoted below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1934.

ALBERT M. CREIGHTON,  
50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.:

Unless some urgent development this afternoon prevents, I hope to reach Little Point tomorrow forenoon and will be glad to join you in the afternoon.

JOHN H. FAHEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1934.

Hon. JOHN H. FAHEY,  
Little Point, Swampscott, Mass.:

No meeting of emergency council tomorrow. Mr. Russell knows of no calls from committees of Congress necessitating your presence.

ELIZABETH D. GLOVER.

The telegrams indicate that Mr. Fahey spent the week end at his summer home in Swampscott, Mass., instead of being in Boston on official business.

*Note 2. Voucher No. 181073, September 19-26, 1934*

Mr. Fahey returned from Boston on September 18 and left the next day for Boston, where he was on duty from September 20 to September 25. Attention is invited to the following statement showing the number of trips to Boston and days away from his headquarters from June to September:

	Days
June 8 to June 12	3
June 28 to July 10	10 3/4
July 20 to Aug. 7	17 3/4
Aug. 16 to Aug. 21	5 3/4
Aug. 23 to Sept. 4	12
Sept. 6 to Sept. 18	11 3/4
Sept. 19 to Sept. 26	6 3/4

This indicates that Mr. Fahey was away from his headquarters in Washington approximately 68 days during the period, of which 10 days represent annual leave taken. It is understood that Mr. Fahey is trustee of an estate in Boston and that he has a summer home at Swampscott, Mass.

*Note 3. Voucher No. 43776, July 31-September 29, 1936*

Mr. Fahey left Washington on the week end for Boston, where he remained from August 1 to August 5 on official business. He made a trip to New York on official business August 6 and 7, returning to Boston August 7. He took annual leave from August 8 to September 14, returning to official duty in Boston on September 15, and made another trip to New York for the period September 16, 17, and 18, leaving New York September 18 and arriving in Boston the same day, where he remained until September 25. Mr. Fahey was on annual leave September 26 to 28, inclusive, and returned to duty in Boston September 29, returning to Washington the same day. In addition to being a trustee of the estate of the late Edward A. Filene, Mr. Fahey is also president of the Twentieth Century Fund, headquarters, New York City, which was founded in 1919 and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene.

*Note 4. Voucher No. 87204, October 14-November 14, 1937*

This trip to the Pacific coast extended over a period of 32 days, of which Mr. Fahey spent 14 days in Los Angeles (at which time Mr. Webb was also in Los Angeles), 5 days in San Francisco, 3 days in Portland, Ore., 3 days in Seattle, Wash., and 3 days in Chicago. The records of the Pullman Co. show that two people occupied Mr. Fahey's compartment from Seattle to Chicago.

To summarize, the records indicate that Mr. Fahey was absent from his office 181 3/4 days (approximately 6 months) during the year 1937, and during that year received the following amounts:

Traveling expense	\$1,195.08
Subsistence	1,023.50
Salary	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,218.58</b>

## Note 5. Voucher No. 58491, January 23-26, 1939

Mr. Fahey was accompanied on this trip by Mr. Hancock, a member of the Board. Mr. Fahey submitted a bill for per diem of \$13.75; however, the records of the home loan bank at Winston-Salem, N. C., a Government-controlled corporation, show an expense item of \$7.90 paid to the Robert E. Lee Hotel for a room occupied by Mr. John Fahey while in Winston-Salem. It thus appears that Mr. Fahey was reimbursed from two different sources, resulting in travel allowances contrary to law.

Now, let us turn to the trips at Government expense of Mr. T. D. Webb, Vice Chairman of the Board, whose home is in Nashville, Tenn. He has a son, T. D. Webb, Jr., located in

Cincinnati, Ohio, an employee of the Board. It is an interesting fact, indeed, that whereas Mr. Fahey travels to New York and Boston, allegedly on Government business, Mr. Webb travels to Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, allegedly on Government business.

The records of the General Accounting Office show, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. T. D. Webb spend \$3,404.29 on such trips as week ends in Nashville, Cincinnati, and to Atlantic City, N. J. In fact, the records show that Mr. Webb was a frequent visitor to Atlantic City.

## SCHEDULE D

T. D. Webb, Vice Chairman of the Board: Legal residence, Tennessee; former residence, Nashville, Tenn.; present residence Washington, D. C.

*Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—*  
THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
83.90	June 30-July 6, 1933.....	Cincinnati, Ohio, Nashville, Tenn., and various places.	\$29.65	\$69.36	\$99.01	See note 1.
77	Aug. 14-15, 1933.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	9.10	29.30	38.40	
126	Aug. 29-30, 1933.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	6.20	14.43	20.63	One night in Philadelphia, Pa.
125	Sept. 1-7, 1933.....	Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.	21.45	71.83	93.28	See note 2.
603	Jan. 11-12, 1934.....	New York	9.20	23.78	32.98	
85	Feb. 10-12, 1934.....	Cincinnati, Ohio	10.15	33.48	43.63	Week end.
664	Apr. 7-8, 1934.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8.80	19.28	28.08	Do.
4528	Aug. 2-6, 1934.....	Boston, Mass.	22.45	37.66	60.11	Do.
	Total, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.		117.00	299.12	416.12	

## THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

260	Oct. 5-10, 1933.....	Nashville, Tenn., and various places..	\$29.20	\$68.18	\$97.38	Week end in Nashville, Tenn.
412	Oct. 28-29, 1933.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	7.50	Auto	7.50	Week end to Atlantic City by personally owned auto.
00728	Nov. 9-14, 1933.....	Nashville, Tenn., and various places..	41.59	25.78	67.37	Week end in Nashville, Tenn.; note 3.
122827	June 30-July 9, 1934.....	Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.	16.20	60.03	76.23	Vacation July 1-7, 1934; note 4.
122829	July 14-16, 1934.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	22.15	Auto	22.15	Week end to Atlantic City by personally owned auto.
145804	Aug. 17-21, 1934.....	Nashville, Tenn.	11.20	61.91	73.11	Week end in Nashville, Tenn.
158486	Aug. 25-26, 1934.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	8.40	11.90	20.30	Week end in Atlantic City.
158487	Aug. 31-Sept. 4, 1934.....	Nashville, Tenn., and Ashland, Ky.	15.90	60.44	76.34	Week end in Nashville, Tenn.
227372	Sept. 14-19, 1934.....	Nashville, Tenn. and Louisville, Ky.	20.30	61.98	82.28	Week end in Nashville, Tenn.; note 5.
5712	Feb. 1-4, 1935.....	Nashville, Tenn.	16.50	64.41	80.91	Week end to Nashville, Tenn.
202424	Apr. 5-8, 1935.....	Evansville, Ind.	11.70	52.52	64.22	Week end in Evansville, Ind.
397187	Aug. 16-20, 1935.....	Boston, Mass.	27.85	39.91	67.76	Week-end trip to Boston; see telegram attached; note 6.
10191	Nov. 3-5, 1935.....	New York, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.	20.40	34.08	54.48	Week-end trip.
484693	Dec. 20-30, 1935.....	Nashville, Tenn., and various places..	54.65	89.58	144.23	Week end to Louisville, Ky.; Christmas in Nashville; week end in Evansville, Ind.
537512	Apr. 7-9, 1936.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.	13.85	17.55	31.40	
537511	Apr. 10-12, 1936.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	13.65	20.18	33.83	Week end to Pittsburgh, Pa.
5709	May 2-3, 1936.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	10.65	12.15	22.80	Week end to Atlantic City; note 7.
5711	May 7-11, 1936.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.	27.76	51.56	79.32	Week end to Cincinnati, Ohio.
5713	May 20-25, 1936.....	Chicago and Nashville.	38.45	118.84	157.29	Week end to Nashville; note 8.
40932	June 11-13, 1936.....	New York.	5.55	34.20	39.75	See note 9.
10190	July 3-6, 1936.....	do.	24.65	17.35	42.00	Week end and legal holiday; see note 10.
37591	Aug. 7-9, 1936.....	Philadelphia and Atlantic City.	6.45	23.90	30.35	Week end to Philadelphia; see note 11.
37592	Aug. 27-31, 1936.....	Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Ind.	27.85	57.29	85.14	Week end trip.
47593	Oct. 16-19, 1936.....	New York and Springfield, Ohio.	25.05	53.50	78.55	Do.
91446	Oct. 29-Nov. 10, 1936.....	Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and New York.	92.20	23.35	115.55	2 week ends in Atlantic City, N. J.; see note 12.
91448	Dec. 21, 1936-Jan. 4, 1937.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.	22.30	43.55	65.85	Annual leave Dec. 22 to Jan. 2; Christmas and New Year.
91445	Feb. 26-Mar. 1, 1937.....	Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Ind.	22.70	69.22	91.92	Week-end trip.
99979	Mar. 25-30, 1937.....	Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta Ga.	37.80	40.10	77.90	Week end at Nashville, Tenn.
103272	Apr. 7-20, 1937.....	Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex.	94.55	80.05	174.60	6 days in Nashville and 5 days in Chattanooga, Tenn.
106028	May 11, 1937.....	Harrisburg, Pa.	18.40	Auto	18.40	See note 13.
128510	May 28-31, 1937.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	25.45	12.65	38.10	Week end and legal holiday at Atlantic City.
128509	June 17-22, 1937.....	Norfolk, Va.	34.25	9.35	43.60	Week-end trip; see note 14.
8021	July 8-13, 1937.....	Nashville, Tenn.	27.10	41.10	68.20	Week-end trip.
8020	Aug. 20-22, 1937.....	Wilmington, Del.	9.85	7.70	17.55	Do.
41156	Sept. 3-7, 1937.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.	21.20	33.80	55.00	Week end and legal holiday.
41155	Sept. 16-20, 1937.....	Nashville, Tenn.	21.65	70.05	91.70	Week-end trip.
41153	Oct. 7-Nov. 9, 1937.....	Los Angeles and up the coast.	162.70	174.20	336.90	See note 15.
68251	Mar. 3-7, 1938.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.	15.35	41.10	56.45	Week-end trip; no per diem charged for Mar. 5, 1938.
94153	Apr. 28-May 2, 1938.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.	12.45	51.10	63.55	Week end to Chattanooga; 1 1/4 personal business; no per diem charged.
94154	May 19-24, 1938.....	Nashville, Tenn.	30.60	38.81	69.41	Week end to Nashville, Tenn.
80626	June 9-June 12, 1939.....	Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.	16.80	61.00	77.80	Week-end trip; see note 16.
	Total Home Owners' Loan Corporation.		1,162.80	1,825.37	2,988.17	
	Total Federal Home Loan Bank Board and Home Owners' Loan Corporation.		1,278.80	2,124.49	3,404.29	



*Note 1. Vouchers Nos. 83 and 90, June 30–July 6*

Mr. Webb's home was originally in Nashville, Tenn., and this trip was made over the week end and July 4, the holiday.

*Note 2. Voucher 125, September 1–7, 1933*

This trip to Nashville, Tenn., by way of Cincinnati, Ohio, was made over the week end and Labor Day.

*Note 3. Voucher No. 00728, November 9–14, 1933*

On this trip to Nashville, Tenn., Springfield, and Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Webb arranged to be in Nashville, his former home, over the week end. The voucher shows that Mr. Webb left Nashville in his privately owned automobile on November 14, but date and time of arrival in Washington, D. C., are not shown nor was there any charge after the 14th for travel expense or transportation.

*Note 4. Voucher No. 122827, June 30–July 9, 1934*

Mr. Webb left Washington, D. C., June 30, and arrived in Nashville, Tenn., July 1, where he was on annual leave from July 1 to July 6, inclusive. He left Nashville July 7 for Washington by way of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he stopped over 1 day and arrived in Washington July 9. It would appear that this was a vacation trip made by Mr. Webb as it will be noted that he went on annual leave immediately upon his arrival in Nashville, his former home.

*Note 5. Voucher No. 227372, November 14–19, 1934*

On this week-end trip, Mr. Webb was accompanied by his wife and daughter, from Nashville, Tenn., to Washington. The voucher shows Mr. Webb on duty in Nashville November 16 and 17 (Friday and Saturday), leaving Nashville Sunday, November 18. On the return trip Mrs. Webb could not locate the Pullman tickets, whereupon Mr. Webb issued two Government-transportation requests for berths for his wife and daughter, which procedure was not only contrary to law but also contrary to the penalty provision appearing on the face of all Government-transportation requests.

*Note 6. Voucher No. 397187, August 16–20, 1935*

This was a week-end trip to Boston and Swampscott, Mass., at which time Mr. Webb, accompanied by Mrs. Webb, visited the home of Mr. Fahey at Swampscott, and the following telegrams were located in the files relating to the trip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. FAHEY,  
Little's Point, Swampscott, Mass.:

Have decided if entirely agreeable to you to leave here Friday night and Mrs. Webb will be with me provided this is convenient to Mrs. Fahey.

T. D. WEBB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. FAHEY,  
Little's Point, Swampscott, Mass.:

Mrs. Webb arriving here from Nashville 11:30 this morning. We are leaving tonight on the Federal for Boston. Will see you Saturday morning Copley-Plaza.

T. D. WEBB.

*Note 7. Voucher No. 5709, May 2–3, 1936*

This was a week-end trip to Atlantic City and it appears that Mr. Webb had someone with him as he issued a transportation request for the person, the amount of which was later reimbursed by Mr. Webb.

*Note 8. Voucher No. 5713, May 20–25, 1936*

This was a week-end trip to Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Webb being accompanied by another person on the trip from Nashville to Cincinnati, and from Cincinnati to Washington, D. C., Government transportation requests being issued for travel of the other person, the cost of which was later reimbursed by Mr. Webb.

*Note 9. Voucher No. 40932, June 11–13, 1936*

Mr. Webb was apparently accompanied by another person on this trip as he issued transportation requests and later deducted the amounts thereof from his expense voucher.

*Note 10. Voucher No. 10190, July 3–6, 1936*

This trip was over the week end and July 4. On the return from New York Mr. Webb issued transportation requests for two Pullman seats and later sent his personal check in reimbursement therefor.

*Note 11. Voucher No. 37591, August 7–9, 1936*

This was a week-end trip to Philadelphia, Pa. From Philadelphia Mr. Webb motored to Atlantic City, N. J., and return. Transportation requests were issued by Mr. Webb for the use of a person traveling with him, the cost thereof later being deducted from the expense voucher of Mr. Webb.

*Note 12. Voucher No. 91446, October 29 to November 10, 1936*

Mr. Webb was accompanied by another person on this trip to Atlantic City, for whom he issued transportation requests. Two week ends were spent in Atlantic City, October 29 to 31, inclusive, and November 7 and 8. Mr. Webb went to Philadelphia where he remained November 3 and 4, returning to Atlantic City from November 5 to 8, inclusive. From Atlantic City he went to New York where he remained one day and returned to Washington, D. C., on November 10. It appears that the second person remained with Mr. Webb on this entire trip, as he reimbursed the Government for one-half of cost of transportation.

*Note 13. Voucher No. 106028, May 11, 1937*

This was a round trip to Harrisburg, Pa., by way of Frederick, Md., and the battlefields of Gettysburg and return to Washington, D. C., on same date in a privately owned automobile.

*Note 14. Voucher No. 128509, June 17–22, 1937*

This was a week-end trip with Mrs. Webb to Norfolk, Va., and return by boat. Only one stateroom was used which was covered by Government transportation request.

*Note 15. Voucher No. 41153, October 7–November 9, 1937*

This was a trip to Los Angeles, Calif., up the coast to Vancouver, British Columbia, and return to Washington, D. C., by the northern route. Mr. Webb took 1 day's annual leave upon his arrival in Los Angeles and then reported on duty from October 12 to 24, inclusive. He then left for San Francisco in the private automobile of Mr. Twohy.

Attention is invited to Mr. Fahey's trip to the coast October 14 to November 14 (schedule B, voucher No. 87204, note 4), and it will be noted that he and Mr. Webb were in Los Angeles at the same time. Mr. Webb was on duty from October 12 to 24, and Mr. Fahey from October 17 to 29. Mr. James Twohy, regional manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation at San Francisco, Calif., left San Francisco in his own automobile October 22, and arrived in Los Angeles October 23, left Los Angeles at 8 a. m. October 25, arriving in Monterey at 8:30 p. m. of the same day, and spent the next day, October 26, in and around Monterey. Mr. Twohy and Mr. Webb left Monterey October 27 at 8 a. m. and arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m. of the same day, as to which the following notation appears on Mr. Twohy's voucher:

"This trip was made by personally owned automobile to meet Mr. T. D. Webb, Vice Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and drive him back to this [San Francisco] regional office, stopping en route to give him an opportunity to acquaint himself with this coast line and the conditions under which the Corporation operates here."

There follows a statement showing the cost of this trip to the Government.

	Salary	Per diem	Travel	Total
Mr. Webb, 3 days.....	\$81.00	\$15		\$96.00
Mr. Twohy, 6 days.....	124.80	30	\$47.24	202.04
Total.....	205.80	45	47.24	298.04

Mr. Webb was on duty in Seattle, Wash., from October 31 to November 3, when he left for Vancouver, British Columbia, arriving there the same day, where he remained only 40 minutes and then left for Washington, D. C., arriving November 9. In addition to Mr. Fahey and Mr. Webb, Mr. Fallon was also on the coast at this time shown by his expense accounts for the period. (See schedule A, voucher No. 1025.)

*Note 16. Voucher No. 86626, June 9–12, 1939*

The files of the Chief Bank Examiner for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board show that Mr. Webb had his hotel expenses paid by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago while there and in Milwaukee on this trip. Mr. Webb also received reimbursement for his travel expenses from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. There appears on the books of the bank, a statement substantially as follows:

The Federal Home Loan Bank, Chicago, expense account under voucher No. 7747, dated July 6, 1939, in the amount of \$19.99 payable to the Hotel Schrader, Milwaukee, Wis., included the following expenses of Mr. Webb incurred June 10: Valet, \$1; postage, 9 cents; room, \$12; telephone, 60 cents; total, \$13.69. The foregoing amount was charged on the bank's books to "other travel," the difference between \$13.69 and \$19.99, namely, \$6.30, represented the expenses incurred by Mr. Gardner, president of the bank, on the same date. Voucher No. 7698, dated June 13, 1939, in the amount of \$3.10, payable to the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, covers the following expenses incurred by Mr. Webb on June 10, 1939: Room, \$3; telephone, 10 cents. The foregoing was charged to "other travel."

The chief examiner's files contain a copy of letter from Mr. Webb to Mr. Gardner, president of the Chicago bank, dated August 8, 1939, expressing a desire to reimburse the bank for the expenses incurred. Mr. Gardner's reply, dated August 10, 1939, expressed

the desire to let the matter stand unless some governmental budgetary rule was violated, inasmuch as the rooms were used for conference purposes as well as being occupied by Mr. Webb.

I now direct attention to the travel expenditures of Mr. Fred W. Catlett, another Member of the Board. His home is in Seattle, Wash., and the records of the General Ac-

counting Office show that he charged the taxpayers no less than \$5,524.69 for his pleasure excursions. It appears that "official business" took him to the Rose Bowl football game in California. When you look over his travel schedule, you will find that he transacted "Government business" on the west coast.

## SCHEDULE F

Fred W. Catlett, member of the Board: Legal residence, State of Washington; former residence, Seattle, Wash.; present residence, Washington, D. C.

*Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—*  
THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
1352	Apr. 14-18, 1934	Washington, D. C.	\$18.75	\$116.87	\$134.62	See note 1.
3712	Aug. 3-19, 1934	Seattle, Wash., and various places	77.70	115.87	193.57	See note 2.
2958	Sept. 19-21, 1934	Pittsburgh, Pa., and various places	11.65	29.30	40.95	
3055	Oct. 19-20, 1934	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.40	9.81	15.21	
3103	Oct. 24-29, 1934	New Orleans, La.	27.35	89.70	117.05	Week end; compartment used was disallowed by General Accounting Office.
3199	Nov. 9-9, 1934	Wilmington, Del.	3.40	7.10	10.00	2-hour stay in Wilmington, Del., at night.
3680	Dec. 13-16, 1934	New York	16.65	20.04	36.69	Week end.
3679	Dec. 28-Jan. 2, 1934-35	Los Angeles, Calif.	32.90	213.80	246.70	See note 3.
3681	Jan. 4-6, 1935	Boston, Mass.	9.15	38.46	44.01	Short workday in Boston (Saturday).
4579	Feb. 22-25, 1935	Newark, N. J., and Chicago, Ill.	20.05	89.31	100.56	Week end to these places by air and return to District of Columbia by train.
6016	Mar. 22-25, 1935	Des Moines, Iowa	15.40	98.54	113.94	Week end to Des Moines, Iowa, by air and return to District of Columbia by train.
5017	Mar. 28-Apr. 4, 1935	Miami, Fla., and various places	35.75	56.58	92.33	See note 4.
5769	Apr. 26-29, 1935	New York	17.90	14.66	32.66	Week end.
5778	May 9-13, 1935	Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark.	20.40	67.06	107.46	Do.
381705	Dec. 9-17, 1937	Miami, Fla.	41.20	68.50	109.70	See note 5.
382908	Apr. 23-24, 1938	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	7.70	18.25	25.95	Saturday night in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
591700	Jan. 26-30, 1939	Chicago, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa	23.20	79.25	102.45	Week end.
Total, Federal Home Loan Bank Board			384.55	1,149.10	1,533.65	

## THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

305670	Aug. 20-Sept. 4, 1934	Washington, D. C. and various places	\$108.87	\$171.62	\$280.49	See note 6.
408746	June 10-July 24, 1935	Seattle, Wash., and various places	190.60	334.16	524.76	See note 7.
587197	Mar. 19-Apr. 12, 1936	do.	176.15	204.50	380.65	See note 8.
20865	Aug. 11-18, 1936	Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oreg.	56.45	142.95	199.40	
33915	Sept. 10-13, 1936	Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich.	23.60	61.95	85.55	Week end.
33102	Sept. 16-22, 1936	Boston, Mass.	32.90	36.05	68.95	Week end and 2 days' annual leave.
60516	Dec. 2-14, 1936	San Francisco and the Southwest	90.35	248.96	339.31	
116769	May 8-23, 1937	Seattle, Wash., and the Northwest	108.60	179.93	288.53	
5748	July 29-Sept. 8, 1937	Seattle, Wash., and various places	264.25	122.56	386.80	See note 9.
61292	Feb. 21, 1938	Baltimore, Md.	39.60	2.00	2.00	This was a night trip to Baltimore, Md.
86032	May 18-25, 1938	San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.	39.60	111.20	150.80	
Total, Home Owners' Loan Corporation			1,091.37	1,615.87	2,707.24	

## THE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

696	Dec. 18-20, 1936	New York and Asbury Park, N. J.	\$14.70	\$16.50	\$31.20	Week end.
747	Feb. 16-18, 1937	Cincinnati, Ohio	13.20	41.10	54.30	Do.
866	June 17-20, 1937	Atlanta, Ga.	19.95	35.55	55.50	Saturday in Seattle.
1016	Oct. 2-10, 1937	Los Angeles and Seattle, Wash.	46.90	263.98	310.83	Week end.
1234	Mar. 3-7, 1938	St. Petersburg, Fla.	19.45	61.80	81.25	
1265	Mar. 16-21, 1938	Houston, Tex.	41.95	90.15	132.10	
1366	June 10-18, 1938	Salt Lake City	43.60	135.30	178.90	
1507	Sept. 14-20, 1938	Seattle, Wash.	32.25	237.65	269.90	Week end in Seattle, Wash.
1772	Mar. 17-21, 1939	Dallas and San Antonio, Tex.	24.65	145.15	169.80	Week end at San Antonio, Tex.
Total Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation			250.65	1,027.15	1,283.80	
Total for Federal Bank Board—Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Insurance Corporation			1,732.57	3,792.12	5,524.69	

## Note 1. Voucher No. 1352, April 14-18, 1934

Mr. Catlett took the oath of office April 5, 1934, at Seattle, Wash., and remained there until April 14 when he left for Washington, D. C. He arrived in Washington, the place of his duties and headquarters as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, on April 18, 1934. He was reimbursed for his travel expense in addition to the payment of transportation costs from funds of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the trip from Seattle to Washington, D. C.

## Note 2. Voucher No. 3712, August 3-19, 1934

This was a trip to Seattle, Wash., where Mr. Catlett remained for 13 days, for 1 day of which he did not claim per diem, and the cost thereof was paid from funds of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The cost of the return trip was paid from funds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

## Note 3. Voucher No. 3679, December 26, 1934-January 2, 1935

This was a trip by air to Los Angeles, on which Mr. Catlett was accompanied by Mr. Horace Russell, the general counsel of the Bank Board. Since the records of the Federal home-loan bank at Los Angeles show that the said bank paid for football tickets used by Mr. Catlett and Mr. Russell, it is assumed that the purpose of the trip was to attend the Rose Bowl football game.

## Note 4. Voucher No. 5017, March 28-April 4, 1935

This was a trip to Jacksonville, Orlando, and Miami, Fla., during which Mr. Catlett spent 2 days in Orlando and 3 days in Miami. His voucher shows no charge for automobile transportation from Jacksonville to Orlando and Miami; however, the cost of the transportation by automobile appears to have been included in the voucher of some other official or employee.



## Note 5. Voucher No. 381705, December 9-17, 1937

This was a trip to Miami, Fla., and Key West, Fla. Mr. Catlett left Miami 8:30 a. m. December 12, arrived at Key West at 10 a. m. and left Key West at 1 p. m. the same day, arriving back at Miami at 3 p. m., but no charge was made for air transportation. Mr. Catlett was in Miami 7 days.

## Note 6. Voucher No. 305670, August 20-September 4, 1934

This voucher covers the return trip from Seattle, Wash., at the expense of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, by personally owned automobile to Cheyenne, Wyo., with stop-offs at Spokane, Wash., Polson, Great Falls, Livingston, Mont., and Casper, Wyo. (For trip to Seattle see F. H. L. B. voucher 3712.) At Cheyenne Mr. Catlett left his automobile and continued to Washington by train. He made notation on his voucher that no charge was made for per diem for the trip from Polson, Mont., to Great Falls, Mont., August 28; however, mileage was charged for the use of the automobile.

## Note 7. Voucher No. 408796, June 10-July 24, 1935

Mr. Catlett left Washington, D. C., on June 10 and arrived in Portland, Oreg., June 13. He remained in Portland through the 15th, at which time the Pacific Northwestern Savings and Loan conferences were in session. He then left Portland by private automobile, for which there were no transportation charges, for a trip to Los Angeles, Calif., where he arrived June 20. He left June 21 for San Francisco, where he stopped 1 day; then proceeded to Seattle, Wash., and was there from June 24 to July 19, inclusive. He left Seattle July 20 and arrived in Washington, D. C., July 24. It appears that Mr. Catlett took 6 days' leave, as no charge was made for per diem from July 14 to July 19, inclusive. Attention is invited to the fact that Mr. Catlett spent 27 days in all in Seattle, Wash., his former home. Mr. Roundtree, general manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Division, was with Mr. Catlett at the conferences that were held in Coronado, Calif., and it appears that Mr. Catlett was accompanied by another person since one of his travel requests for a Pullman showed that there were two persons in the compartment from Seattle to Washington, D. C.

## Note 8. Voucher No. 537197, March 19-April 12, 1936

On this trip Mr. Catlett took the southern route to Los Angeles where he remained from March 23 to March 25, inclusive, after which he left for San Francisco and Seattle, Wash. He went to Spokane for 1 day and returned to Seattle where he remained from April 1 to April 6, inclusive, then left Seattle on April 6. His expense account shows him as leaving Los Angeles April 8 for Washington, D. C., where he arrived April 12, 1936. However, attention is invited to the copies of the following telegrams:

## SCHEDULE G

Ormond E. Loomis, assistant to the Chairman of the Board: Legal residence, State of Massachusetts; former residence, Belmont, Mass.; present residence, Washington, D. C.

Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—  
THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
00543	Oct. 5-9, 1933	Boston, Mass.	\$15.15	\$43.14	\$58.29	Week end.
00942	Dec. 22-26, 1933	do.	23.30	33.96	57.26	Week end and Christmas in Boston.
19692	Feb. 24-26, 1934	New York	12.15	17.21	29.36	Week end.
31926	Mar. 10-14, 1934	Boston, Mass.	20.25	34.76	55.01	Do.
96026	June 14-18, 1934	do.	20.05	39.91	59.96	Do.
116139	July 7-9, 1934	New York	14.00	15.85	29.83	Do.
187252	Aug. 29-Sept. 15, 1934	Boston	16.75	45.86	62.61	Labor Day and annual leave, Sept. 1-13, 1934.
216949	Nov. 24-26, 1934	New York	11.40	16.53	27.93	Week end.
273615	Mar. 9-11, 1935	Bronxville, N. Y.	11.80	17.28	29.08	Week end at Mr. Hager's home; see Hager voucher No. 283067, same period.
396202	Aug. 16-19, 1935	New York	15.80	16.53	32.33	Week end.
414202	Aug. 29-Sept. 17, 1935	Boston, Mass.	19.95	38.78	58.73	Week end, Labor Day and annual leave; see trip previous year same period.
472809	Dec. 13-15, 1935	New York	12.65	23.78	36.43	Week end.
15219	July 31-Aug. 2, 1936	do.	10.90	18.60	29.50	Do.
24370	Aug. 21-23, 1936	Boston, Mass.	12.55	36.75	49.30	Do.
25368	Aug. 28-30, 1936	New York	18.15	18.60	36.75	Do.
56887	Nov. 29-Dec. 9, 1936	Birmingham, Ala.	31.25	43.70	74.95	Annual leave taken at Birmingham, Ala.
107401	May 1-13, 1937	Birmingham, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn.	64.50	71.35	135.85	6 days in Birmingham, Ala.
120050	June 28-30, 1937	New York	15.30	16.10	31.40	This was an official trip for Mr. Webb. *
4892	Aug. 11-12, 1937	do.	12.10	15.90	28.00	See note 1.
8892	Sept. 4-19, 1937	Swampscott, Mass., and Brunswick, Maine.	49.20	22.30	71.50	Annual leave in Brunswick, Maine, Sept. 9-17, 1937.
47025	Jan. 14-16, 1938	New York	16.70	17.15	33.85	Week end.
80001	Apr. 15-27, 1938	Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La.	71.49	68.80	140.29	Mr. Loomis made a speech at New Orleans, La., on this trip.
91147	June 11-13, 1938	New York	18.05	17.15	35.20	Week end.
21537	Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1938	do.	20.00	18.22	38.22	Do.
47165	Dec. 15, 1938-Jan. 4, 1939	Atlanta, Ga., to St. Petersburg and Miami, Fla.	55.55	74.60	130.15	See note 2.
Total, Home Owners' Loan Corporation			588.99	782.79	1,371.78	

GERBER, CALIF., April 7, 1936.

Hon. JOHN H. FAHEY,

Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board,  
New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Call me tomorrow Federal Home Loan Bank, Los Angeles, 4:30 your time.

FRED W. CATLETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 8, 1936.

Hon. JOHN H. FAHEY,

Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board,  
New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Am compelled to change plans and leave train at Ventura for conference with Drapeau. Will proceed by automobile to Los Angeles. Better call me Hotel Biltmore, 5 o'clock, your time.

FRED W. CATLETT,

Member of the Board.

From the above two telegrams it appears there is a variance between Mr. Catlett's dates and locations on this trip. The telegram sent from San Francisco shows him as being there on April 8, while his expense voucher shows that he arrived in Los Angeles at 9 a. m. April 8, while Gerber, Calif., is not mentioned at all in his expense account.

## Note 9. Voucher No. 8748, July 29-September 8, 1937

Mr. Catlett's expense voucher shows him as having arrived in Seattle, Wash., August 3, 1937, and being on official duty until August 13. No mileage was charged for a trip to Bellingham, Wash., and return to Seattle on the same day. Mr. Catlett continued on active duty through August 18, visiting Spokane for 1 day, and returning to Seattle for the period August 20 to September 1. He left Seattle in his private automobile for Washington, D. C., where he arrived September 8, 1937, after having been away from his duties at Washington for more than 40 days. He had his automobile transported to Washington at Government expense and was paid per diem for the 8 days' travel making the return trip.

Mr. Ormond E. Loomis, assistant to the Chairman of the Board, whose home is Massachusetts, on the other hand, discovered that "official business" required him to go to New York City and Boston on week ends and holidays. He charged the Government \$1,542.53 for his travel and per diem allowance. There is evidence to show that he made a trip to Florida, at Government expense, for no other purpose than to recover his health.

*Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—Continued*  
THE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
1509	Aug. 31-Sept. 13, 1938.....	Washington, Maine, and various places in Maine.	\$124.85	\$45.90	\$170.75	See note 3.
	Total, Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation.		124.85	45.90	170.75	
	Total, for Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.		713.84	828.09	1,542.53	

*Note 1. Voucher No. 4892, August 11-12, 1937*

In the expense account of this trip the item for taxicab fare was disallowed by the auditors, and in reclaiming it Mr. Loomis wrote: "It was raining hard and he (Mr. Loomis) had to take Mr. Hurford, president of the Los Angeles Bank, and his three heavy bags from the Vanderbilt Hotel to the Pennsylvania Hotel, where Mr. Fahey was staying."

*Note 2. Voucher 47165, December 15, 1938-January 4, 1939*

Mr. Loomis went to Atlanta, Ga., and upon arriving there took annual leave for 3 days, after which he left for St. Petersburg, Fla., and was on duty for 1 day and on annual leave 4 days, which included Christmas, December 25 and 26, both days being holidays. Mr. Loomis was on duty the 27th of December and left St. Petersburg for Miami, Fla., where he was on duty 2 days and annual leave 1 day. From Miami Mr. Loomis returned to Atlanta, where he again took annual leave over the New Year holidays. A statement from one of his office associates relating to the trip is as follows:

"I know of my personal knowledge that one of the assistants to the Chairman, Mr. Ormond L. Loomis, with the approval of the Chairman, made an extended trip at Government expense to Florida during the past winter for the actual purpose of recovering his health. As a justification for charging the trip to the Government, he filed a report on Federal Savings and Loan Association in Florida. I know of my own personal knowledge that such report was actually prepared in Washington, practically wholly from sources already in our files. I know that Mr. Loomis was unable, because of a serious asthmatic condition, to continue to do his work in the office at that time. He was a seriously sick person. From the things which he himself has told me I know that he did practically nothing of an official nature during his stay in Florida; that he was engaged in sun bathing and fishing. That he visited certain Federal Savings and Loan Associations there is no doubt; but he had no supervisory function to perform in connection with Federal Savings and Loan Associations; that was not the type of work in which he was engaged for the Chairman. Such work is conducted by the chief supervisor in the Governor's office. His report was not a normal activity for him. He has never made any other such report except, I believe, one in connection with Federal Savings and Loan Associations in Maine in connection with a trip to Maine, where he has a summer home. I have been informed that the General Accounting Office has also questioned the bona fide character of such a trip to Maine.

"It was common knowledge throughout the office here that the above-mentioned trip to Florida was only fictitiously public in character. More recently he went to Florida at his own expense, and there was general twittering among the senior officers here that he was not traveling this time at public expense for the ostensible purpose of writing a report on Federal Savings and Loan Associations. Even Mr. Fallon made such quips."

*Note 3. Voucher No. 1509, August 31-September 13, 1938*

Following is a list of building and loan associations in Maine which Mr. Loomis purports to have visited during the course of this trip:

1. Auburn: Auburn Loan & Building Association.
  2. Augusta: Augusta Loan Building Association.
  3. Bath: First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Bath.
  4. Brunswick: Brunswick Loan & Building Association.
  5. Calais: Calais Federal Savings & Loan Association.
  6. Caribou: Arcootook County Federal Savings & Loan Association.
  7. Ellsworth: Ellsworth Loan Building Association.
  8. Lewiston: First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Lewiston.
  9. Portland: Casco Loan Building Association.
  10. Portland: Cumberland Loan Building Association.
  11. Portland: Deering Loan & Building Association.
  12. Portland: Falmouth Loan Building Association.
  13. Portland: Federal Loan Building Association.
  14. Portland: Homestead Loan Building Association.
  15. Portland: Maine Loan Building Association.
  16. Rockland: Rockland Loan Building Association.
  17. Waterville: Kennebec Federal Savings & Loan Association of Waterville.
  18. Waterville: Waterville Loan Building Association.
  19. Waldo: Waldo Loan & Building Association.
- The following itinerary should be kept in mind when studying the accompanying map. Starting from Rockland, Maine, where Mr. Loomis left the train and continued the trip in his personally

owned automobile, it can readily be seen how many times his path doubles in and out of Washington, Maine, Mr. Loomis' summer home.

Left Washington, D. C., 8 p. m., August 31, 1938, arrived Boston, Mass., 7 a. m., September 1; left Boston, Mass., 11 a. m., September 1, arrived Portland, Maine, 12:50 p. m., September 1; left Portland, Maine, 11 a. m., September 2, arrived Rockland, Maine, 4:15 p. m., September 2, by train.

Left Rockland, Maine, 4:15 p. m., September 2, arrived Washington, Maine, 5 p. m., September 2; left Washington, Maine, 9 a. m., September 3, arrived Waldeboro, Maine, 9:35 a. m., September 3; left Waldeboro, Maine, 12:45 p. m., September 3, arrived Washington, Maine, 1:30 p. m., September 3. This portion of the trip was in Mr. Loomis' own automobile.

September 4 and 5, 1938, Labor Day week end, were spent in Washington, Maine, Mr. Loomis' summer home.

Left Washington, Maine, 8:30 a. m., September 6, arrived Waterville, Maine, 10:20 a. m., September 6; left Waterville, Maine, 4:15 p. m., September 6, arrived Washington, Maine, 6 p. m., September 6 (via Augusta); left Washington, Maine, 6:45 a. m., September 7, arrived Augusta, Maine, 7:30 p. m., September 7; left Augusta, Maine, 9 a. m., September 7, arrived Lewiston, Maine, 10 a. m., September 7; left Lewiston, Maine, 12 noon, September 7, arrived Portland, Maine, 1 p. m., September 7; left Portland, Maine, 3:30 p. m., September 7, arrived Brunswick, Maine, 4:15 p. m., September 7; left Brunswick, Maine, 4:45 p. m., September 7, arrived Bath, Maine, 5:15 p. m., September 7; left Bath, Maine, 5:30 p. m., September 7, arrived Brunswick, Maine, 6 p. m., September 7; left Brunswick, Maine, 6:10 p. m., September 7, arrived Washington, Maine, 7:30 p. m., September 7; left Washington, Maine, 7 a. m., September 8, arrived Bangor, Maine, 9:30 a. m., September 8; left Bangor, Maine, 10:30 a. m., September 8, arrived Ellsworth, Maine, 11:15 a. m., September 8; left Ellsworth, Maine, 11:45 a. m., September 8, arrived Bangor, Maine, 1:15 p. m., September 8; left Bangor, Maine, 2:30 p. m., September 8, arrived Houlton, Maine, 6:15 p. m., September 8; left Houlton, Maine, 8:30 a. m., September 9, arrived Caribou, Maine, 12:15 p. m., September 9; left Caribou, Maine, 1:30 p. m., September 9, arrived Calais, Maine, 12:50 p. m., September 10; left Calais, Maine, 3:30 p. m., September 10, arrived Ellsworth, Maine, 8:45 p. m., September 10; left Ellsworth, Maine, 9:20 p. m., September 10, arrived Washington, Maine, 12:15 a. m., September 11; left Washington, Maine, 3 p. m., September 11, arrived Gardiner, Maine, 3:45 p. m., September 11.

Left Gardiner, Maine, 3:54 p. m., September 11, arrived Boston, Mass., 8:38 p. m., September 11; left Boston, Mass., 11 p. m., September 12, arrived New York City, 5:45 a. m., September 13; left New York City, 3 p. m., September 13, arrived Washington, D. C., 7:10 p. m., September 13. Mr. Loomis took the train at Gardiner, Maine, for his return to Washington, D. C.

Many of the places Mr. Loomis visited have been insured since 1936, and their financial condition can be readily ascertained at any time from information in the office in Washington, D. C. The records do not disclose any application on file for insurance of any of the institutions not insured.

In connection with the list of 19 institutions which Mr. Loomis purports to have visited, representatives of this office report substantially as follows:

The Auburn Loan and Building Association at Auburn is not shown as having been visited. The Augusta Building and Loan Association at Augusta had made no application for insurance, but Mr. Loomis spent one hour and a half there. A quarter of an hour was spent at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Bath, which was insured in 1936 and is in good condition. There was no application on file for insurance of the Brunswick Loan and Building Association at Brunswick, but Mr. Loomis spent one-half hour there. The Calais Federal Savings and Loan Association at Calais was insured in 1936 and is in good condition. Mr. Loomis spent 3 hours there, part of which was lunch time. The Arcootook County Federal Savings and Loan Association at Caribou was insured in 1936 and is in good condition, yet one hour and a quarter was spent there, and it, too, was lunch time. The Ellsworth Building and Loan Association at Ellsworth had no application on file for insurance, and the half hour Mr. Loomis spent there was almost in the middle of the night. Two hours were spent with the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lewiston, which was in-



sured in 1936 and is in good condition. Mr. Loomis was in Portland, Maine, from 1 p. m., September 1, until 11 a. m., September 2, and again from 1 p. m. to 3:30 p. m. on September 7. In that time he visited and talked business to seven building and loan associations. None of the associations visited were insured at the time, nor were there applications for insurance from any of them on file. The Rockland Loan and Building Association at Rockland had no application on file for insurance, and as Mr. Loomis arrived there by train at 4:15 p. m., September 2, and left at once in his own car, he did not have time to visit the above-listed association; nor does he show having returned to Rockland on this trip. There are two building and loan associations in Waterville, one of which was insured in 1936, and it is in good condition. The other did not have an application for insurance on file, yet Mr. Loomis spent 6 hours in Waterville. Waldoboro Loan and Building Association at Waldoboro had no application on file for insurance, yet 3 hours were passed there.

Some of the institutions visited by Mr. Loomis are not listed on his travel schedule, and some places listed on his travel schedule

are not on the list of institutions visited. Examples of this are Washington, his summer home, where a great deal of time was spent, and Bangor, Houlton, and Gardiner, Maine.

Reflection on the above schedule of purported visits, with particular attention being given to the time at which the visits were made, will show that very little business of an official nature could have been transacted.

Now we come to Mr. Charles E. Tilton, Assistant General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. His home is in Manchester, N. H. It cost the Government \$6,718.40 to finance his trips to New York, Boston, and New Hampshire. When you look over his travel schedule, which I am placing in the RECORD, you will naturally be inclined to believe that he spends more time going from Washington to his home and back to Washington than in carrying on any actual business.

#### SCHEDULE H

Charles E. Tilton, Assistant General Manager; Legal residence, New Hampshire; former residence, Manchester, N. H.; present residence, Washington, D. C.

*Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—*

#### THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
157583	Sept. 1-8, 1934	Boston, Mass., and Tilton, N. H.	\$34.00	\$46.03	\$80.03	Week end and Labor Day.
165306	Sept. 14-18, 1934	do.	13.35	37.51	50.86	Week end (no charge for per diem in Tilton, his home town).
174120	Oct. 1-4, 1934	Boston, Mass.	18.20	69.02	87.22	
182302	Oct. 7-15, 1934	Boston, Mass., and Waterville, Maine.	40.30	54.91	95.21	Week end in Waterville, Maine.
205137	Nov. 10-14, 1934	New York and Boston	21.65	43.48	67.13	Week end, Manchester, N. H. (no charge for per diem in Manchester).
209597	Nov. 28-31, 1934	Boston and New York	19.16	43.89	63.05	
213356	Nov. 25-28, 1934	New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine.	19.75	50.57	70.32	
221016	Dec. 7-11, 1934	New York and Boston	27.74	39.68	67.42	Week end.
227373	Dec. 13-20, 1934	New York, Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine.	35.95	61.39	97.34	Week end to Portland, Maine.
234038	Dec. 21, 1934	New York	5.85	16.53	22.38	
234521	Jan. 2-5, 1935	New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine.	20.35	55.01	75.36	
238684	Jan. 8-9, 1935	New York	8.70	16.53	25.23	
245968	Jan. 10-12, 1935	New York and Boston	14.60	42.46	57.06	
244955	Jan. 15-16, 1935	New York	8.65	23.03	31.68	
249287	Jan. 23-26, 1935	New York and Boston, Mass.	15.40	43.88	59.28	
256631	Feb. 3-7, 1935	do.	25.51	50.44	75.95	
261244	Feb. 20-21, 1935	New York	8.80	23.78	32.58	
266404	Feb. 24-28, 1935	New York and Boston	20.20	41.63	61.83	
269296	Mar. 1, 1935	New York	6.20	23.78	29.98	
278508	Mar. 11-15, 1935	New York, Boston, and Manchester, N. H.	25.35	48.63	73.98	Listed for the purpose of showing the number of trips and the short space of time in between them.
291564	Apr. 9-11, 1935	New York	13.30	23.78	37.08	
300883	Apr. 23-26, 1935	New York and Boston	20.40	46.83	67.23	
306608	May 1-3, 1935	New York	11.15	23.78	34.93	
308381	May 8-9, 1935	do.	8.60	23.78	32.38	
316403	May 15-18, 1935	New York and Boston	15.25	41.98	57.23	
328701	May 28-29, 1935	New York	9.90	23.78	33.68	
340190	June 3-7, 1935	New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine.	22.65	50.10	72.75	
357477	June 18-22, 1935	New York, Newark, N. J., and New Haven.	24.24	27.63	51.87	
360662	June 25-29, 1935	Boston, Swampscott, and New York	22.25	23.90	46.15	See exhibit No. 1.
369707	July 10-12, 1935	New York	13.65	23.78	37.43	
375081	July 15-19, 1935	New York, Boston, and Manchester, N. H.	19.85	46.83	66.68	
382443	Aug. 1-3, 1935	New York and Boston, Mass.	14.55	39.98	54.53	
384156	Aug. 5-7, 1935	New York and Newark, N. J.	11.85	23.03	34.88	
392115	Aug. 16-17, 1935	New York	20.93	11.89	32.82	To New York City by train, return by personally owned car.
408800	Sept. 10-17, 1935	New York, Boston, and Manchester, N. H.	34.00	54.08	88.08	Week end in Manchester, N. H. (former residence)
419126	Sept. 26-29, 1935	Boston, Mass.	16.75	24.28	41.03	See exhibit No. 2.
419794	Oct. 3-4, 1935	New York	8.70	23.78	32.48	
429133	Oct. 17-18, 1935	do.	8.70	23.78	32.48	
438315	Oct. 23-29, 1935	New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine.	30.75	51.56	82.31	Week end in Boston.
447851	Nov. 7-8, 1935	New York	8.75	23.78	32.53	
454851	Nov. 19-26, 1935	New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine.	40.05	50.81	90.86	Week end in and around Boston.
463677	Dec. 6-7, 1935	New York	10.05	21.91	31.96	
466670	Dec. 11-15, 1935	New York, Boston and Portland, Maine.	25.85	48.81	74.66	
471035	Dec. 17-21, 1935	Boston	25.68	37.51	63.19	
473009	Dec. 23-24, 1935	New York	6.40	16.53	22.93	
478567	Jan. 2-3, 1936	do.	8.50	80.04	28.54	
483124	Jan. 9-13, 1936	New York, Boston, and New Haven, Conn.	24.16	41.71	65.87	Week end in Boston.
486189	Jan. 17-18, 1936	New York	8.40	23.78	32.18	
492232	Jan. 22-26, 1936	Boston, Mass.	20.05	43.14	63.19	
501880	Feb. 3-7, 1936	New York and Boston	23.50	41.86	65.36	
504269	Feb. 12-14, 1936	New York	13.75	23.78	37.53	
507485	Feb. 17-21, 1936	Boston, Providence, and New York	21.07	45.86	66.93	
516123	Mar. 6-6, 1936	New York	5.85	21.91	27.76	
521681	Mar. 10-14, 1936	New York, Boston	24.00	42.18	66.18	
528960	Mar. 24-28, 1936	New York, Boston, and New Haven, Conn.	23.97	43.36	67.33	
530936	Apr. 1-2, 1936	New York	8.40	23.78	32.18	
539301	Apr. 15-23, 1936	New York, Boston, and Rutland, Vt.	41.20	55.89	97.09	Do.
542874	Apr. 29-30, 1936	New York	8.50	23.78	32.28	
553661	May 18-23, 1936	New York and Boston	24.80	39.78	64.58	
558687	June 3-5, 1936	New York and New Haven	11.46	22.95	34.41	

*Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—Continued*  
THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION—continued

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
7158	July 1-14, 1936	Boston, Mass.	\$27.30	\$36.50	\$63.80	See exhibit No. 3.
7627	July 16-17, 1936	New York	8.40	18.60	27.00	
11120	July 19-24, 1936	Boston	25.15	35.75	60.90	
18199	Aug. 6-12, 1936	New York, Boston, and New Haven, Conn.	34.92	34.75	69.67	Week end trip.
20587	Aug. 18-19, 1936	New York	9.10	17.85	26.95	See exhibit No. 4.
22376	Aug. 19-22, 1936	New York and Boston	12.85	35.25	48.10	
29578	Sept. 2-15, 1936	do.	28.68	35.75	64.43	
31271	Sept. 17-19, 1936	New York	11.00	17.35	28.35	2 days annual leave at Manchester, former residence.
35603	Oct. 1-2, 1936	do.	8.80	18.60	27.40	
38229	Oct. 6-10, 1936	New York and Boston	20.25	37.05	57.30	
41106	Oct. 14-17, 1936	Buffalo, N. Y.	15.45	39.25	54.70	2 days annual leave at Manchester, former residence.
42773	Oct. 21-24, 1936	New York and Boston	20.00	38.30	58.30	
46233	Nov. 1-7, 1936	Boston and Manchester, N. H.	22.55	35.80	58.35	
48024	Nov. 12-13, 1936	New York	7.90	18.60	26.50	Week end trip.
49958	Nov. 18-21, 1936	New York and Boston	19.00	36.55	55.55	
53854	Nov. 28-30, 1936	do.	18.95	35.55	54.50	
57338	Dec. 3-6, 1936	do.	13.75	37.95	51.70	Week end trip.
57168	Dec. 10-11, 1936	New York	8.35	18.60	26.95	
60878	Dec. 16-19, 1936	New York and Boston	15.15	36.55	51.70	
65571	Jan. 6-8, 1937	New York	8.30	18.60	26.90	Week end trip.
67943	Jan. 10-14, 1937	New York and Boston	18.10	34.80	52.90	
74612	Jan. 26-27, 1937	New York	8.45	21.80	30.25	
72185	Jan. 28-30, 1937	New York and Boston	12.80	36.70	49.50	Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Cotter, fellow employees, were on this trip with Mr. Tilton.
75439	Feb. 4-6, 1937	New York	13.35	18.60	31.95	
81666	Feb. 17-20, 1937	New York and Boston	16.10	34.10	50.20	
95036	Mar. 1-3, 1937	do.	13.95	37.05	51.00	Annual leave in Boston, July 3 to 11, inclusive, 1937. The auditors took exception to this case but the Board overruled them.
85949	Mar. 4-6, 1937	do.	13.90	36.55	50.45	
88407	Mar. 11-14, 1937	do.	14.00	37.05	51.05	
101765	Apr. 20-24, 1937	do.	19.05	38.75	57.80	Annual leave in Boston, July 3 to 11, inclusive, 1937. The auditors took exception to this case but the Board overruled them.
102855	Apr. 29-30, 1937	do.	8.35	18.60	26.95	
104426	May 2-6, 1937	New York and Boston	20.15	36.30	56.45	
106324	May 12-13, 1937	New York	8.70	18.60	27.30	Annual leave in Boston, July 3 to 11, inclusive, 1937. The auditors took exception to this case but the Board overruled them.
108838	May 18-22, 1937	New York and Boston	20.75	36.50	57.25	
111757	June 3-4, 1937	New York	8.45	18.60	27.05	
114287	June 10-12, 1937	New York and Boston	14.00	36.50	50.50	Annual leave in Boston, July 3 to 11, inclusive, 1937. The auditors took exception to this case but the Board overruled them.
116433	June 16-19, 1937	New York	15.25	36.50	51.75	
373	July 1-15, 1937	New York and Boston	25.35	37.75	63.10	
672	July 24, 1937	New York	6.30	17.45	23.75	Week end.
671	July 26-29, 1937	do.	15.20	36.50	51.70	
3396	Aug. 12-16, 1937	Boston, Mass.	18.90	35.75	54.65	
4493	Aug. 23-24, 1937	New York	8.40	18.40	26.80	Labor Day and week end (did not charge per diem for 5 and 6 personal business).
6582	Sept. 1-2, 1937	do.	8.80	18.40	27.20	
6366	Sept. 2-7, 1937	Boston	14.35	36.15	50.50	
10298	Sept. 20-22, 1937	New York	11.00	18.40	29.40	Week end in Boston.
11952	Sept. 26-28, 1937	New York and Boston	12.90	34.00	46.90	
16351	Oct. 7-13, 1937	do.	32.35	35.55	67.90	
20915	Oct. 20-22, 1937	do.	17.55	37.05	54.60	Do.
23599	Oct. 26-27, 1937	New York	8.40	17.90	26.30	
26285	Nov. 2-6, 1937	New York, Boston	20.10	35.55	55.65	
28255	Nov. 12-13, 1937	New York	8.40	18.40	26.80	Do.
31871	Nov. 18-23, 1937	New York and Boston	26.92	37.20	64.12	
37252	Dec. 7-10, 1937	do.	22.45	40.55	63.00	
43842	Dec. 28-29, 1937	New York	8.40	18.40	26.80	See exhibit No. 5.
44930	Jan. 5-7, 1938	New York, Albany, and Rutland, Vt.	17.25	35.15	52.40	
45812	Jan. 9-13, 1938	New York and Boston	20.30	37.45	57.75	
46946	Jan. 14-16, 1938	Boston	9.55	36.70	46.25	Week end in Boston.
47902	Jan. 21-22, 1938	New York	8.85	18.40	27.25	
53251	Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 1938	New York and Boston	30.30	36.30	66.60	
55276	Feb. 9-10, 1938	New York	8.45	13.40	21.85	Do.
56808	Feb. 10-13, 1938	Boston, Mass.	14.35	36.70	51.05	
68418	Mar. 22-25, 1938	New York and Boston	24.05	36.55	60.60	
70926	Apr. 1-2, 1938	New York	8.05	18.40	26.45	Do.
72381	Apr. 7-9, 1938	New York and Boston	14.75	37.05	51.80	
76850	Apr. 19-23, 1938	do.	23.55	37.05	60.60	
77853	Apr. 28-29, 1938	New York	8.05	18.40	26.45	Do.
82100	May 10-13, 1938	New York and Boston	18.90	37.05	55.95	
84308	May 20-21, 1938	New York	7.90	18.90	26.80	
86698	May 25-28, 1938	Boston, Mass.	14.25	36.70	50.95	Do.
87296	June 1-2, 1938	New York	8.10	18.40	26.50	
90275	June 9-12, 1938	New York and Boston	22.10	35.35	57.45	
91997	June 17-18, 1938	New York	8.10	18.40	26.50	
Total, Home Owner's Loan Corporation			2,198.39	4,275.83	6,474.22	

## THE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

1485	Aug. 19-31, 1938	New York	\$50.00	\$5.57	\$55.57	See exhibit No. 6.
1498	Sept. 1-15, 1938	New York City to Boston and Swampscott, Mass.	75.73	19.10	94.83	
1504	Sept. 16-20, 1938	New York City, Washington, D. C.	23.35	9.35	32.70	
1514	Sept. 20-28, 1938	New York and Boston	27.45	33.63	61.08	
Total, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation			176.53	67.65	244.18	
Total, for Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Federal Savings and Loan			2,374.92	4,343.48	6,718.40	



**Note 1. Voucher No. 360962, June 25-29, 1935**

It appears from Mr. Tilton's expense voucher that this trip to Boston and Swampscott, Mass., was for the purpose of accompanying Mr. Fallon, assistant general manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, in an automobile to his summer home at Swampscott. Attention is invited to further remarks on this trip in Mr. Fallon's voucher of the same date.

**Note 2. Voucher No. 419126, September 26-29, 1935**

This appears to have been a trip for the convenience of Mr. Fallon. Attention is invited to Mr. Fallon's expense account No. 417557.

**Note 3. Voucher No. 7158, July 1-14, 1936**

It appears that this trip to Boston was primarily for a vacation, as Mr. Tilton took leave from July 3 to July 13 which consumed practically his whole stay in that locality.

**Note 4. Voucher No. 29578, September 2-15, 1936**

This was a trip to New York for 1 day, then on to Boston where Mr. Tilton started his vacation on September 4 and remained there on leave until September 14, when he returned to Washington, arriving there September 15.

**Note 5. Voucher No. 44930, January 5-7, 1938**

This trip took Mr. Tilton to Rutland, Vt., via New York City and Albany, and return the same way. This trip took 3 days, 1 day being spent each way in New York.

**Note 6**

It appears from vouchers Nos. 1485, 1498, and 1504, that Mr. Tilton was on duty in New York and Boston continuously from

August 19 to September 20, 1938. On voucher No. 1514 Mr. Tilton shows that he left Washington again for Boston on the same day of his arrival from that vicinity and took annual leave on September 23 and 24.

Between Mr. Fahey, Mr. Fallon, and Mr. Tilton one would certainly think the New York-Boston area was well taken care of by these officials. Are we to be so naive as to conclude that they made these week-end and frequent trips to the Atlantic coast to conduct official business and it is just a matter of coincidence that their homes and business interests are located on the Atlantic seaboard? Are we to be so naive as to conclude that it was purely a matter of coincidence that Mr. Catlett's home was in Seattle, Wash., and official business took him frequently to the State of Washington and the State of California?

Mr. James Roundtree, assistant to the Vice Chairman of the Board, has his home in Nashville, Tenn. He, of course, found reasons why he should go to Nashville frequently. On one occasion at least, as shown by the General Accounting Office records, he returned from a trip to Tulsa, Okla., via Nashville, in order that he could be home for the Thanksgiving holidays. His pleasure excursions cost the Government \$2,349.10.

**SCHEDULE B**

James Roundtree, assistant to Vice Chairman of the Board: Legal residence, Tennessee; former residence, Nashville, Tenn.; present residence, Washington, D. C.

**Travel, subsistence, and other, at the expense of—****THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD**

Voucher No.	Period	Destination	Subsistence and other	Transportation	Total	Remarks
483	Nov. 10-29, 1933.....	Tulsa, Okla., Nashville, Tenn., and various places.	\$48.95	\$122.65	\$171.60	See note 1.
38	Jan. 27-29, 1934.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	13.75	33.68	47.43	Week end (Mr. Roundtree formerly worked here).
956	Feb. 21-26, 1934.....	Chicago, Ill.....	28.20	72.06	96.26	Legal holiday and week end in Chicago, Ill.
1271	Apr. 2-5, 1934.....	New Orleans, Nashville, Tenn., and various places.	29.80	103.43	183.23	See note 2.
1681	May 19-20, 1934.....	New York.....	9.40	23.78	53.18	Sunday and Sunday night in New York City.
1723	May 21-24, 1934.....	Cincinnati and various places.....	26.40	55.71	82.11	See note 3.
1993	June 6-7, 1934.....	New York City.....	9.87	23.78	33.65	Attending convention at Mineola, Long Island.
1994	June 12-18, 1934.....	Elizabeth City, N. C., and Norfolk, Va.	29.95	9.65	39.60	See note 4.
2282	July 15-18, 1934.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	15.95	51.56	67.51	Formerly employed in this town.
2793	Sept. 19-25, 1934.....	Boston and New York.....	21.95	39.63	61.48	
3398	Nov. 20-Dec. 1, 1934.....	New York.....	9.00	16.63	25.53	
3627	Dec. 4-11, 1934.....	Oklahoma City, Okla., Nashville, Tenn., and various places.	36.10	105.25	141.35	See note 5.
3681	Dec. 14-16, 1934.....	New York City.....	7.45	16.53	23.98	Short working day (it being Saturday).
3750	Jan. 10-11, 1935.....	do.....	7.65	23.78	31.33	
4933	Mar. 28-Apr. 9, 1935.....	Miami, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., and various places.	64.30	81.68	145.98	Week end at Nashville, Tenn.; see note 6.
6263	June 9-27, 1935.....	Pacific coast, up and down.....	180.70	272.64	488.34	See note 7.
1139	Oct. 4-7, 1935.....	New York and Boston.....	19.90	35.08	54.98	Week end.
1257	Oct. 21-28, 1935.....	Chicago, Nashville, Tenn., and various places.	53.10	96.51	148.61	Week end in Nashville, Tenn.
2544	Apr. 7-10, 1937.....	Nashville, Tenn., and various places.....	62.35	78.55	140.90	2 week ends in Nashville, Tenn.; see note 8.
830581	Sept. 18-21, 1937.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	35.10	41.35	76.45	5 days in Nashville (former home).
863629	June 14-19, 1938.....	Saranac Lake, N. Y.....	27.90	42.55	70.45	Attending convention 15-16-17, 1938.
890209	Aug. 8-14, 1938.....	New York, Philadelphia, and New Haven, Conn.	28.30	(1)	28.50	See note 9.
Total, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.			713.97	1,345.28	2,059.26	

**THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION**

84625	Nov. 18-27, 1936.....	Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.....	\$46.40	\$52.90	\$99.30	Week end at Nashville, Tenn.
112549	May 18-21, 1937.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	15.70	33.80	49.50	
21950	Aug. 21-22, 1937.....	Atlantic City, N. J.....	14.60	15.15	29.75	Week end.
Total, Home Owners' Loan Corporation.			76.70	101.85	178.55	

**THE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION**

1320	Apr. 14-26, 1938.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	\$111.30	(1)	\$111.30	See note 10.
Total, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.			111.30	(1)	111.30	
Total for Bank Board, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and Federal Savings and Loan Corporation.			901.97	\$1,447.13	2,349.10	

<sup>1</sup> Auto.

*Note 1. Voucher No. 483, November 18-29, 1933*

This was a trip to Tulsa, Okla., and return via Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and it apparently afforded Mr. Roundtree a means of spending the Thanksgiving holidays, November 23, 24, 25, and 26, in Nashville, Tenn., his former home.

*Note 2. Voucher No. 1271, April 2-8, 1934*

This was a trip to New Orleans via Cincinnati, Nashville, and Baton Rouge, returning via Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Roundtree does not show on his expense account that he was in Vicksburg, but the transportation requests show that he procured a ticket to Vicksburg at Government expense.

*Note 3. Voucher No. 1723, May 21-24, 1934*

This was a trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, by train, then by a privately owned car to Louisville, Ky., where a convention was held, then by train to Charlottesville, Va., where another convention was held.

*Note 4. Voucher No. 1994, June 12-18, 1934*

This was a trip to Elizabeth City, N. C., by way of Norfolk, Va., and return via Norfolk with a stop over the week end at Virginia Beach, a seashore resort. Mr. Roundtree had with him on this trip his wife and daughter, who occupied the same stateroom on board the vessel from Washington to Norfolk, according to the records of the transportation company.

*Note 5. Voucher No. 3527, December 4-11, 1934*

This was a trip to Oklahoma City and return via Memphis and Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Roundtree spent the week end in Nashville, Tenn., his former home.

*Note 6. Voucher No. 4933, March 28-April 9, 1935*

This was a trip to Jacksonville, Orlando, Miami, and Tampa, Fla., returning via Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Roundtree spent the week end at Nashville, Tenn., his former home.

*Note 7. Voucher No. 6253, June 9-27, 1935*

This was a trip to Portland, Oreg.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, Calif.; and return from San Francisco by airplane. The expense voucher of Mr. Roundtree does not show that he attended a convention at Coronado Beach, Calif., nor does it show that he was in Santa Monica, Calif.; however, the voucher of Mr. C. E. Berry, an employee of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Los Angeles, shows that he was accompanied in his automobile by Mr. Roundtree, Mr. Catlett, and Mr. Catlett's sister, Mrs. Shaw, from Los Angeles to Santa Monica to attend a dinner given by Mr. Hurford, president of the Los Angeles Bank, in honor of Mr. Catlett and Mr. Roundtree. Although the voucher of Mr. Roundtree shows that he traveled by privately owned automobile from Los Angeles to San Francisco, Mr. Berry's voucher shows that he left Beverly Hills at 8 a. m., accompanied by Mr. Roundtree, and arrived in San Francisco at 9 p. m., the same day.

*Note 8. Voucher No. 2544, April 7-19, 1937*

Mr. Roundtree arrived at Nashville, Tenn., his former home, April 8, and remained there until April 13. The voucher does not show why he was there; however, he was reimbursed for his expenses for the period. Mr. Roundtree left Nashville for Memphis and Dallas, Tex., then back to Nashville for the week end, making two week ends in Nashville in succession during this period of travel.

*Note 9. Voucher No. 390209, August 8-14, 1938*

This was more or less a week-end trip to New York, Philadelphia, and New Haven, Conn., apparently for the purpose of a vacation at some given point, since Mr. Roundtree reports being on vacation at New Haven, Conn., commencing at 5:30 p. m. August 10, 1938, at which point he arrived at 11:15 a. m. same date. Mr. Roundtree used his privately owned car for this trip.

*Note 10. Voucher No. 1320, April 14-26, 1938*

The object of this trip was apparently to visit Nashville, Tenn., the former home of Mr. Roundtree. He and his family left Washington, D. C., in his private automobile at 5:30 a. m. April 14 and arrived in Nashville at 6:45 p. m. the following day. Mr. Roundtree was on duty April 16 to April 20, inclusive, in Nashville, and from noon April 20 to 6:00 a. m. April 25 he was on annual leave, at the expiration of which he left Nashville and arrived in Washington, D. C., at 5 p. m. April 26. The expenses of this trip were paid by the Insurance Corporation although there are only two associations in Nashville which were insured in 1935 and 1937. Both were apparently in good condition and there were no applications on file for insurance from any other associations in Nashville.

This House will be interested to know that Mr. F. W. Hancock, member of the Board, is apparently the only official who remains in Washington and attends to his duties. He is one of the few supervisory officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation who does not charge the Government for week-end excursions, vacations, football games, sun baths, fishing, and bathing. And I want to emphasize the fact that Mr. Hancock was formerly a Member of this House. He came

to Washington as a representative of the people and has carried over into his present office a high sense of respect for the people he serves.

Mr. Speaker, from the evidence I have presented here today it is perfectly clear that this House should make a complete and thorough investigation of these three agencies of the Government. A great deal has been said about bureaucracy. Here is bureaucracy at its very worst. Here are appointive officials, occupying high positions of power and influence, receiving salaries of \$10,000 and \$8,500 per year. But they have the nerve to charge the Government for trips to their homes and for vacation tours. They have the nerve to charge our people the expense of carrying on their personal business ventures, when at the same time they are employed by the Government to devote their full time to serving the people. They are defrauding the Government, the Congress, and the people.

It is, indeed, a pathetic picture. Thousands of our people are losing their homes through foreclosures. Thousands of our people are paying interest on loans on their homes. Yet we find these officials literally enjoying themselves at Government expense and at the same time receiving a high salary from the people.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution for a complete investigation. It is necessary that we have this investigation in order that we may know the full story, and I guarantee some startling disclosures will result. I cannot begin to explain the manner in which accounts are juggled, "administrative costs" shifted to "nonadministrative," and how these bureaucrats are lining their own pockets with money that should not be theirs.

There is not a Member of this House, on either side of the aisle, who, if he would only look into the facts, would not agree with me that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation need a real investigation. All this I have discussed today is petty thievery. If men occupying places of responsibility where they handle millions and millions of dollars would stoop to petty thievery, I can well imagine the kind of thing we will discover once we investigate the activities of these officials and make our own accounting of their use of funds in the nonadministrative category.

I have taken only one item in the administrative expense category, and I have shown conclusively, from the findings of the General Accounting Office, that thousands and thousands of dollars are being spent by these officials for personal pleasure and personal business. What will we find if we ever investigate the use made of nonadministrative funds? It is our duty to conduct such an investigation.

Mr. GIFFORD. The chairman of the Expenditures Committee is in front of the gentleman and he looks shocked.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does the gentleman make the statement that the General Accounting Office advised him that this money was spent for personal pleasure rather than official business?

Mr. CHURCH. I made the statement that I copied the records of the General Accounting Office in its investigation which it sent to the Attorney General and to Jesse Jones. Its conclusions are in that report just as I have stated them here. These are exact copies of that report and investigation.

Mr. COCHRAN. I understood there were some people discharged from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation who threatened to furnish certain records to Members of Congress unless they were reinstated. I did not know the gentleman had discussed this matter with those people until he just mentioned it.

Mr. CHURCH. I have not discussed it with those people who have been fired. This has the dignity of the contents of a report sent by the General Accounting Office to the Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, as I stated. They are official records. Furthermore, I have asked for



them for weeks, and I was never furnished the information until I went over there as a Member of Congress and made a copy of the record myself.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman will recall when he made his speech last July I insisted that a report be made to the Congress through the Committee on Expenditures concerning the charges the gentleman made against Mr. Fallon, and I placed that report in the RECORD.

Mr. CHURCH. I appreciate the gentleman's cooperation at that time.

Mr. COCHRAN. It will be found in the RECORD of July 22, 1939.

I do not think any Member of this House will condone the illegal expenditure of Government funds; but until I have the facts I do not propose to pass judgment on such a serious charge that a public official is guilty of misusing such funds.

May I ask the gentleman if he has talked to Mr. Fahey or any of the others he accuses of spending this money illegally and requested an explanation?

Mr. CHURCH. I have written Mr. Fred W. Brown, the Comptroller General. I have made my statement here today based solely upon the General Accounting Office records and the hearings of the Committee on Appropriations. If you will read the RECORD tomorrow, you will see what the investigators have to say.

Mr. COCHRAN. I certainly propose to read the RECORD. Much data has been inserted of which I have no knowledge; only by reading the RECORD can I get it. I know, as I said before, there were some men who threatened the members of these organizations if they were discharged or were not reinstated who said they were going to give out some facts which they had secured from the records. The gentleman states, however, that he did not discuss this matter with them or secure the information from them, that he got it from the General Accounting Office?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. As I understood the gentleman, he said in his opinion these trips were not justified?

Mr. CHURCH. The Comptroller General himself questions the justification for these trips. That is why he submitted this information to the Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency for comment.

Mr. COCHRAN. I take it it will be up to those accused to justify the expenditures, not a Member of Congress.

Does not the gentleman feel that the General Accounting Office will recover that money from the individuals if it is shown beyond question the money was spent for personal rather than official business?

Mr. CHURCH. I understand so.

Mr. COCHRAN. Of course, I had no knowledge of what the gentleman was going to say today and I know nothing about any of the charges he has made and the trips to which he has referred, other than as to Mr. Fallon; but I may say that as far as Mr. Fallon is concerned, based upon the statement the gentleman made last July, I thought Mr. Fallon's explanation was fair and honest and that it was a proper defense in reference to the expenditures the gentleman then charged him with making. Mr. Fallon not only explained in detail the business of the organization he attended to, but he also went into detail in reference to his personal business, to his family, in order to show that he was not, as charged at that time, visiting a certain home which he was alleged to have owned, because, as I recall it, he showed that he did not own the home.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Fallon attempted to make an explanation, but made a very flimsy explanation of that situation at that time. The General Accounting Office is handicapped in not being able to investigate the nonadministrative funds as well as the administrative. It cannot therefore get all the facts. The Board is able to shift the expenditures from one fund to the other to prevent a complete audit.

Mr. COCHRAN. I have here the RECORD containing the letter that was sent me by Mr. Fahey, together with the

memorandum Mr. Fallon submitted. The explanation did not appear to me to be flimsy, and I do not believe it will appear to anybody else who will read it to be flimsy. It is a statement of facts. Unless someone can assail those facts, I repeat, he has made a fair and honest explanation.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman would not criticize the report of the Comptroller General and his request that these expenditures be explained? This request was made as far back as February, and the Board members have not done anything about it. I have written several letters to the General Accounting Office and could not get the information. I am claiming no more than is in the official record of an office, directly responsible to Congress, in checking expenditures.

Mr. COCHRAN. That is something the gentleman heretofore did not submit. Of course, we know nothing about that and will not know anything about it until we read it in the RECORD tomorrow. I cannot speak of something I have not read. I have the greatest respect for the Comptroller General.

Mr. CHURCH. When I spoke on this subject before, I was just scratching the surface. I have been trying to get this information ever since last year. I have written several letters, and I have finally gotten it.

I am glad the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is here today. He is one of the most valuable Members of this House. I do hope that the gentleman and other members of his committee will now insist that these reports be brought in, and assist me in getting the Committee on Rules to demand an investigation. If the gentleman's committee will do this, that would satisfy me. I have no personal grievance against any one of these men, but I have an utter contempt for any petty thievery that takes the taxpayers' money at any time and takes from the poor H. O. L. C. borrowers.

I prefer to give the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] the chance at this session to go into this question. I hope the gentleman will give me every support and get this investigation. That is all I am asking.

Mr. COCHRAN. I wish to assure the gentleman that his remarks made here today, and what he is placing in the RECORD, will not go unnoticed.

Mr. CHURCH. I appreciate that, and I believe the House appreciates it.

Mr. COCHRAN. As far as I am concerned, no statement has ever gone unnoticed that has been made on the floor accusing an official of illegal activities. I do feel that before any investigation is ordered some opportunity should be given the other side to reply to these very serious charges the gentleman has made on his responsibility as a Member of this House. I cannot conceive that anybody would be expected to overlook such statements. Therefore, I again assure the gentleman that the matter is going to be called to the attention of the proper officials for an explanation. I think they should welcome an opportunity to reply.

Mr. CHURCH. I have been trying ever since last year to get all the facts.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I wonder if the gentleman's remarks were prompted by the statement appearing in the RECORD this morning on the good work the Federal Home Loan Bank Board has been doing in recent years? It appears in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD beginning at page 1799. I placed it in the RECORD yesterday. Did these remarks prompt the gentleman's charges?

Mr. CHURCH. I recognize that the H. O. L. C. has done a great deal of good, but that does not justify petty thievery by supervisory officials.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman just enumerate what the thievery is, just one, two, three, four?

Mr. CHURCH. I have carefully and formally stated them in the RECORD. I am making very serious charges. They are in the RECORD. They are backed up by the records of the General Accounting Office, and they are right here in the RECORD.

Mr. PATMAN. Name one and state just what it is—

Mr. CHURCH. I have given the details of all of them, and I recited a number of week-end trips at Government expense.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman presume that a week-end trip is pleasure? Do not some of these officials take advantage of week-end trips to work?

Mr. CHURCH. The General Accounting Office has not presumed it.

Mr. PATMAN. You are basing your presumption upon what some official has done.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois rose.

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman has stated that they were all-powerful. I think that is probably an over-estimation, and I hope the gentleman will draw the attention of the House to the fact that they have now a bill, upon which a rule has been granted, which is to come before this House granting them greatly increased power and burdening the Government with much greater responsibility for their activities.

Mr. CHURCH. I want to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois for her contribution, and if there is no one else who desires to make any inquiries, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in an extension of the remarks I made today a statement made before the Military Affairs Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD the remarks I made today in the delivery of a gavel to the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bills (H. R. 8226 and H. R. 8370) and Private Calendar Nos. 619 and 625, which were by inadvertence objected to, be restored to the Private Calendar so that they may be considered on the next Private Calendar day.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think the gentleman should take advantage of the official objectors who are absent.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have talked with one of them.

Mr. COCHRAN. Has the gentleman talked to all of the official objectors?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have talked to one of them. The other one I could not find. They can object next week as well as they could object today.

Mr. COCHRAN. If we are going to begin such a policy now, after the calendar has been called and the objectors have gone, everybody will be getting up here and asking unanimous consent to go back to their bills.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am not trying to do that. I have talked to the objector.

Mr. COCHRAN. It is a bad procedure to follow. If the gentleman can state that he has talked to all the objectors, I am not going to object.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman whether the objectors on the minority side have agreed to this, and if they have not I am going to object, in view of the fact they are not here at the moment.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my request for the present.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I dislike to inject myself into this matter. It seems appropriate as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. We in the minority plead for these investigations entirely in vain. I have offered many resolutions during the past few years seeking to get investigations. One was about the joy ride of Jacob Baker and others to Europe on relief money. The General Accounting Office found that they spent the money improperly and ordered them to pay it back, but they will not pay it back. The Attorney General will never do anything about it.

When it comes to investigations relating to expense accounts, we immediately must say that all joy rides of all new dealers must not be questioned. The New Deal has been a joy ride from the beginning. We cannot stop it. Even our Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments cannot do anything. Those in control here will not let any investigating be done.

I seldom if ever engage in attacks on personalities. Even when I speak of the President of the United States, I speak of him usually as the "White House." But I have a duty to object and consider improper expenditures. Appreciative as I am of Mr. Fahey, of Massachusetts, it is very strange that it is so convenient, because he is on the Home Loan Bank Board, that he should have business every week end in Boston. He could probably make it convenient. Congressmen are nearly all a distance from their homes, and we might like to go home week ends, but the small amount we are allowed for travel will not let us go more than once or twice, not every week end. We could easily assign business relating to our work.

There may not be petty thievery involved here, and of course I do not claim that, but every man here knows and feels that we are perfectly well aware of the tremendous advantages taken of the funds used by the bureaucratic new dealers.

Again, I rose to my feet to say that it is no use to expect anything of the Committee on Expenditures, of which I am a member. It is no use to expect anything from any other committee, in the way of investigation. Matters are referred to the committees; the chairman writes the party for explanation; with only an evasive and brief explanation the matter is laid on the table within the 10 days. You can do nothing about it. Let them have their joy rides! It is to be expected these days. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, let me allude for a moment to the observation made by my good friend the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK] about assailing an agency by assailing an individual. This Congress could appropriate all the money in kingdom come and set up all the agencies that are necessary, but until human personality is addressed to those agencies to make them function, they mean exactly nothing. You can give the Home Owners' Loan Corporation \$3,000,000,000 and authorize them to make a million loans and give them plenary power, but until some personality addresses himself or herself to the task and gives the direction, it is just an abortive attempt. So we have to start with the personality that shapes the policy of an agency and determines the thing that is going to be done. Consequently, it is only fair and proper when we undertake to reproach and criticize governmental agencies to criticize the head of the



agency, because that is where responsibility lies. That is No. 1.

No. 2: It occurs to me that the Congress has been terribly derelict in its duty in being so careless in drafting legislation similar to that under which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation operates today. I will give you an example. When they came before the Committee on Appropriations last year we asked them for a justification for having earmarked \$40,000 to set up the group hospitalization plan in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The General Counsel sat before the committee, and there, in broad language, he undertook to justify that expenditure. No reasonable person making a common-sense interpretation of that language could have arrived at so strained a conclusion; and yet they took the language that was in the law and arrived at that conclusion and expended \$40,000 on the theory that the Congress had given them a job to do and that, within the confines of that job, it became necessary to keep everybody in the organization healthy and free from tonsillitis and appendicitis and all the other ills to which human flesh is heir.

This is going pretty far. I assume that, perhaps, they think they can find justification for making week-end trips to Boston and to Nashville and to New York City, yet it seems to me the offices in distant cities are closed on Saturday afternoons and on week ends. If they go out of Washington on Saturday morning they would find a closed office at noon when they got up there. They could go to church on Sunday morning and then catch a train late in the afternoon and arrive back in Washington for duty on Monday morning. Offhand, I would say it would be pretty difficult to justify that kind of a recurring week-end expenditure when everybody knows that the county and the State and the Federal offices are closed at that time, and as far as the remarks of my good friend from Texas about a concentration of the building and loan activities in New England are concerned, must I refresh your recollection that there are 12 of these home-loan banks in the country and that we have some out in our country. They are not all up in New England by any means.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. And is it not rather strange that none of these trips was made out to Chicago, none was made to St. Louis, none was recorded for Omaha, none was recorded for St. Louis, none was recorded for Dallas and none for Atlanta. Why were they all into the same area? Do you not have building and loan activities in Texas? Do they not have building and loan activities in Oregon and Washington and Illinois? It seems rather singular that all week-end trips were along one piece of electric track running from Washington to New York and from New York up to Boston. There is something very singular about that and I think it would merit the investigation of the Congress.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me continue, as I have only 5 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. It would not be unusual for the other members of the Board to take charge of other sections of the country. Does not the Federal Reserve Board do that very thing?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am speaking of those mentioned in the discussion this afternoon. How strange it is that it took them to Boston and not into some of the other sections of the country. But now alluding for a moment to the fact that the interest rates have been reduced. Oh, my dear friend from Texas, do you forget that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has foreclosed on about 81,000 properties?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 more minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They came and testified that they took over and then foreclosed 81,000 properties. Not the hard-hearted, grasping bankers. That is Uncle Sam doing it, and

then they testified that they own 78,000 more pieces of property, properties of the citizens of this country; and when you refer to the Hoover days so often and talk about the terrible things that were done to the citizenry when the bankers and the building and loan associations were reaching out and through the spectral processes of foreclosures were taking away the homes of the citizens, bear in mind it is your Government that is doing it today under your tutelage and under your direction. Under the New Deal philosophy you are doing it today. What accounting have you for that, I ask you?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. With pleasure I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the gentleman from Illinois would not want to leave the impression that he disapproves of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely not.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If the gentleman will permit me to continue—foreclosing property when, as a matter of last resort, it has developed that the person who has made the loan cannot ultimately pay the loan, because, after all, they are loans and not gifts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My good friend from Virginia has put his finger right on it, and I ask the gentleman now to give attention for a moment with regard to this observation: Take the building and loan associations of 1930 to 1932. Those folks were administering the money of other people—not their own money. Would you have them desist from foreclosure when the property was being depreciated and the installments had not been paid? They were doing the thing that they were mandated to do under the laws of every State in the Nation covering building and loans and banking systems. No, indeed. I think Mr. Fahey is doing the right thing to recapture for the Treasury and the taxpayers of the country those delinquent properties when all other efforts have failed, for otherwise they probably would represent a dead loss. But must you come and put the tarred stick on us because in the days of 1930 to 1932 those who were acting as stewards of other people's money were doing the same thing?

Now, to get around to the interest rates for just a moment—these lower interest rates. You are paying for gold \$35 an ounce, and every ounce of gold must be reflected in the excess reserves, and it must be reflected in the deposits in the country, and here today you have a great empire of stagnant capital; and the result is what? It is to freeze a static unemployment level that has been on the doorstep of this Congress since we came here in 1933 for that memorable 100-day session, and it is here now. A few billions were expended before 1932, but what has been expended since that time? I share with you a great solicitude and anxiety to find the remedy, but do not put the tarred stick over on us because we have given you four times as much money for this purpose as was used from 1929 to 1932, and, according to the report the unemployment level is almost as large today as it was in October 1932, after we had started turning the corner. The other day I surveyed all the bills that have gone on the books of the Seventy-third Congress, the Seventy-fourth Congress, the Seventy-fifth Congress, the Seventy-sixth Congress, dealing with what? Inadequate farm prices, jobs, hoping to keep this country on a peaceful keel, and, finally, to find a little profit for some of the idle dollars that are reposing in the storm cellars of the country today.

That was in 1933. Here we are gathered on the 2d of April of 1940, in this same Chamber, and what are the problems today? Jobs for our unemployed, inadequate farm prices, stagnant capital for which there is no profit. All this through 11 sessions of Congress, with a national debt going up to the statutory ceiling, and the same problems are reposing here on the threshold of the Nation. If you must make accounting, if you must tell us that there has been effective work, where is the answer for all the money that

has been expended? Where is the answer, now that the people of the country are becoming keenly anxious about the national debt, with its annual interest charge of over \$1,050,000,000? Where is the answer, my good friend from Texas?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas, the author of the chain-store legislation, made a very reasonable request. He asked us to cite instances where money had been misused. I am not talking about petty stealing now. I am talking about the misuse of public funds. I will give you two instances and I will cite you to the record and I will cite you to the statute that should have prevented that misuse of public funds.

The first one is found in the National Labor Relations Act itself, where provision is made that no funds appropriated for the use of that agency shall be used to collect certain sorts of information which can be obtained from the Labor Department. The provision to which reference is made is found in section 4, subdivision (a), of the N. L. R. A. and it provides that—

Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Board to appoint individuals for the purpose of conciliation or mediation (or for statistical work), where such service may be obtained from the Department of Labor.

There is no question as to what that language means.

If you will take the hearings before the Smith committee, you will find from the records of the Board itself, from the testimony of Madden, from the testimony of Dr.—not "Judge"—Saposs, as he was designated, that he has been collecting and has been paid for collecting the very kind of information that that statute says shall not be collected and paid for through the use of funds given to the Board.

If you will refer to page 374 of the preliminary report of the special House committee—the Smith committee—under date of March 30, you will find this statement:

#### B. DIVISION OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Carrying on certain nonlegal investigations is the division of economic research under the direction of David J. Saposs. The Division's work consists in (5):

1. The preparation of statistical data for the use of the Board in its annual reports. Congressional investigations (6), etc.; and
2. Supplying economic material for use in the development of Board cases.

The foregoing statement is founded upon the testimony of Saposs given before the committee.

Now, there is another instance. If you will refer to section 201, title XVIII, of the United States Code, you will find a statute which provides that—

Use of appropriations to pay for personal service to influence Members of Congress to favor or oppose legislation. No part of the money appropriated by any act shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriations; but this shall not prevent officers and employees of the United States from communicating to Members of Congress, on the request of any Member of Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

Then it provides:

Any officer or employee of the United States who, after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, is found to have violated or attempted to violate this section, shall be removed by such superior officer from office or employment. Any officer or employee of the United States who violates or attempts to violate this section shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Now for the proof that the N. L. R. B. has failed to remember the statute and to obey its provisions, permit me to again call your attention to the hearings of the special House committee investigating the Labor Board and the Wagner Act, the testimony to which reference is made comes not from those who are prejudiced against either the act or the Board, but from the members of the Board, its staff, and its records. From page 381 of the report of the Smith committee, let me quote:

The field offices took an active part in the lobbying done by the Board. One regional director reported that all persons whom he had interviewed with respect to testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor had amendments in mind, and therefore he did not think they would be useful.

A former Board secretary, Benedict Wolf, after leaving the services of the Board wrote identical letters to all regional directors, except one, asking them to stimulate sentiment in local American Federation of Labor unions against amendments proposed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The one regional director was carefully omitted because Wolf feared the A. F. of L. friends of that individual.

Another regional director replied:

"Am wholeheartedly in agreement with what you say, and for the past month have been following a somewhat similar campaign with the union in my vicinity."

This report is substantiated by the testimony referred to in the report, and you have but to read the record to have the facts before you. So to the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], who asked for specific charges and the evidence on which they were founded, I offer the foregoing. There you have your specific charges and the record of a committee of this Congress as proof of the charge. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Attorney General of the United States was asked to take action on this latter charge, and that up to this time he has failed to bring any action whatever against either Madden or any of the Board attorneys or employees who lobbied in violation of that statute, if the statute covers such activities.

My understanding is that the Attorney General refused to express an opinion when asked to do so by the Smith committee or by its chairman, this on the ground that it was not his duty to do so. However, it is his duty to prosecute violations of the Federal statutes when the facts are laid before him, and if there is any reason why he should not institute proceedings other than that the facts do not constitute a violation of the statute, doubtless Congress would be glad to have those reasons.

So what is the use of Republicans presenting to your committees and to your departments evidence of the misuse of public funds, of the diversion of public funds? Once more I want to refer to that statement of CARTER GLASS, the senior Senator from Virginia, made on the floor of the Senate on the 24th of June 1937, when he said:

The last election was carried by people who were getting favors from the Government, people who were subsidized by the Government, people who were on relief rolls.

This last statement is not of course borne out by any evidence that I have cited. It is nevertheless a statement made on the floor of the United States Senate by one of the greatest Senators who has ever sat in that distinguished body. It is the opinion of a great Senator from the State of Virginia. To you, I have offered two instances where Federal statutes, according to good opinion, have been violated; where the proof is at hand, yet no effort is made to end the improper practice.

So do not expect us always to back up everything we say by citing the record, because we get nowhere when we do. If you will take care of a few of the violations we have pointed out to you, if you will get some action, where the



funds of the Federal Government have been misused, then we will go on down the list and give you plenty more. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include an article that appeared in the Birmingham Age-Herald of April 2, 1940, on the relief problem.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, in the few minutes I will use, I will discuss one little matter that I referred to slightly in questioning the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and to which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], replied.

I am very fond of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. He and I have gone out over the country together a little in debate. He is a cultured, refined, scholarly gentleman, genteel and charming.

I do want to take time, however, to cross swords with him—not that I am able to, but I am willing—on one measure that arises here, and which I think is serious enough when it comes to legislation; that is, that the human element, the individual case, does not rise to the dignity of station given it here when, in attempts at legislation involving thousands of dollars and thousands of people, in fact, millions of dollars, we assail the individual that happens to be at the head of this or that agency or group at the time.

I am not up here with a brief for the Honorable John H. Fahey. I do not know the intimate details of the situation in regard to the home-loan bank. It is but natural, however, that in a board of the size of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, someone in control or direction of the business affairs pursuing the natural course of things must of necessity travel.

I think we too easily fall out and quibble over minutia, leaving the major thing untouched. We do this so frequently, especially when we feel that there is another party on the other side and we are entirely on this side of the fence. Only last week we had up measures involving the affairs of this country, involving the wholesome, national moral health of our people, involving N. Y. A., but it seemed that most of the attacks were directed, not against the legislation or its merits, but against men. Instead of directing our attention to whole nature of the legislation before this body we found attacks being made on Aubrey Williams in N. Y. A.; Colonel Fleming in C. C. C., although he has been at the head of that organization only a few months, much less than a year; Dr. Saposs in the matter of the wage and hour legislation and the Labor Board. Instead of attacking the wage and hour legislation fundamentally, and on its merits, they attacked Saposs, a man, a mere human who may die any time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. Now, the gentleman has shed so much lack of light on so many subjects that I am afraid the time would not be worth it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I merely want to make a correction. I was talking about the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. PATRICK. I would like to yield but I am afraid to risk it.

The facts are, seriously, that as we approach matters of legislation, if there is opposition to any measure, instead of going before the people of the United States and saying that the measure is either good or bad, that it should be enacted or should not, the man standing at the head of the bureau that is charged to administer the law is attacked and assailed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

LXXXVI—245

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK. A human being may die tomorrow. No matter how powerful a man may stand as a bureaucrat, or whether or not one may personally like him or his politics, or how well he may or may not execute his position of trust, he may retire, he may be kicked out, or he may die; but the laws we enact here, if they are sound, should stand for a long time. But how can we hope to pass strong, healthy, invigorating legislation to take care of the needs of the Nation by the petty method of attacking men who happen to be at any given time in a position of power? It is strange that laws passed under such arguments stand as long as they do. Such arguments should not be heard in this Chamber, this forum of debate, at the Nation's head.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The practice is growing up in some quarters to consider a law to mean what an administrative group says it means. No less a person than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] has introduced in the House the so-called Logan-Walter bill in the hope that the things that an administrative group read into the law may be reviewed in the courts of the land. That is why there is so much discussion about one man, two men, three men—why it is so important in interpreting the laws of the country today. That is why the individual becomes so important in connection with every piece of legislation.

Mr. PATRICK. Any law is only that which the human beings that administer it can carry out. But their actions are always subject to review and can be carried only as far as boards of control permit, or even the Supreme Court of the United States can be appealed to if necessary. Any law, of course, has to be administered by human beings. It is passed in the first instance by human beings, and all law has been subject to the frailties of human beings since time immemorial. But that does not mean that we should scale a law up or down according to our feeling for the man who may temporarily be in the position of its administrator.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I understood the gentleman to say that we should not make attacks on individuals, that we should change the law. Under that theory, and according to the gentleman's logic, we would not do anything to a man who stole. We would simply attack the law.

Mr. PATRICK. The gentleman is hearing so little when so much has been said.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There is so little to what has been said that sometimes it does not take me long to understand it.

Mr. PATRICK. That may be true, but I would rather have it weighed on heavier scales. Is that all the gentleman has to say? I am quite disappointed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### DEFICIENCY BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 8641) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to provide supplemental appropriations for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule.

#### PEYOTISM AS AN EMERGENT INDIAN CULTURE

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I was afraid that I might get inflamed about what I am going to speak, so I wrote it down. I do not think anyone in the House can remember my having read my remarks heretofore. They are very brief.

Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to a very remarkable article appearing in a Government publication this month.

The title of the article is "Peyotism as an Emergent Indian Culture," and it appears in a little magazine known as *Indians at Work*, which is issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The article is by Vincenzo Petruccio, who is a Ph. D.

Lots of my colleagues will not know what "peyotism" is. For your information, it is a so-called religion invented by Indians or Mexicans, centering around the eating of "peyote," which is a drug made out of some sort of Mexican plant which induces a lengthy stupor, during which the subject has weird dreams and delusions of grandeur, similar to that brought about by the use of opium and other drugs.

It seems to me that the publication of this article in a Government publication at least implies that the use of this drug, peyote, is condoned, if not actually recommended, by our Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Dr. Petruccio, the author, says in one place:

In peyotism there is fused much of the ancient religious experiences of the Indians and some phases of Christianity. In a sense, then, the Indian has become modern or universal in spirit. He recognizes the existence of systems other than his own, and by fusing the two together he builds something original and perhaps richer, for his own needs, at least, than either his own ancient system or the Christian. For peyotism is not only a religion but a way of life, a life that accommodates itself to the present and hopes for the future.

In the name of common sense and decency, I want to protest against the publication of this article and this seeming effort of our Bureau of Indian Affairs to promote drug addiction among our Indians.

I do not know Dr. Petruccio. I do not know from what source he got his idea that peyotism is a richer religion for the Indians than the Christianity which our churches have been trying to teach them, and with great success, for hundreds of years.

Dr. Petruccio says further in his article that the peyote eaters have organized the Native American Church, and may seek converts among the white people who live near Indian settlements.

I am not concerned with the possibility of their success. I feel that our basis of religion will stand. I do not think that any Mexican drug will be sufficiently strong to induce our people to quit the religions of their fathers.

But in the name of our mothers, who taught us at their knees to pray, I do protest this condonement of any such infusion of fantastic new religious ideas among our Indians. It seems to me that, instead of running articles in the publication that is sent out to all Indian agencies and to selected officials of the Bureau and Indian leaders, praising peyotism as a richer religion than Christianity, that the Indian Bureau had better be engaged in stamping out the traffic in this dangerous drug and the spread of this damnable doctrine.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, before I came to the floor and after I had written these few short remarks directed at this great work of Dr. Petruccio, I called the Bureau of Indian Affairs and asked to speak to the editor of *Indians at Work*. I got the gentleman on the phone. I fussed at him a little, about permitting such an article as this to appear in a Government publication, and the editor said, "Well, of course, I am not trying to dodge responsibility for this, but you know I did not edit this issue. This was a special issue." I said, "Will you be so kind as to tell me who

edited this issue?" The gentleman was very sorry but he could not inform me. He said it was a special issue, on special subjects, and given special attention by somebody especially, he knew not who.

Then I talked to another fellow down there. He said, "Why, Congressman, you should not expose, you should not condemn, the high purposes of this learned scholar who has a Ph. D. from the Pennsylvania University at one time or another because something has got to be done about this thing. We have either got to accept peyotism or condemn it, and this is a learned discussion of the whole subject. It is not propaganda at all."

I talked to one other gentleman in the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and he is sending some hearings that have been had some place in the Congress on this subject in order to convince me that they are justified in running that tripe in Government publications. I will read it of course. One of these fellows said to me, "Peyotism is religion and its advocacy has been going on for a long time."

Well, that reminds me of a story. An Irishman was walking down the street one day and he saw a Jew standing in front of a shop. The Irishman walked up and jumped on the Jew and like to beat him to death. When he got through and let him up, the Jew said, "Now, why did you do that? Why did you jump on me? I never saw you before." The Irishman said, "Faith and bejazes, and you fellows killed Christ." The Jew says, "But that was my forefathers 2,000 years or more ago." The Irishman said, "It don't make a bit of difference to me; I just heard about it yesterday." [Laughter.]

I do not care how long the advocacy of peyotism as a religion to replace the good, old-fashioned religion of my forefathers has been going on, I just heard about it today, and I am going to try to do something about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman has made an interesting and informative address. He has explained how the peyotl bean is being shipped or bootlegged in here from Mexico, and how the poor Indians, while under the influence of peyotl, have dreams and hallucinations. The gentleman, of course, is familiar with the fact that peyotl is used on special occasions by many good Indians of various tribes in Oklahoma, many of whom have no money, land, or income, and that this peyotl bean is said to make them feel very rich and carefree. Has my able and distinguished colleague from Oklahoma given any thought to the suggestion that we might import more peyotl beans for some of our other distressed people in order to make them feel rich and carefree during these trying times?

Mr. NICHOLS. Of course, I do not think that the state of mind justifies the strong medicine necessary to produce this false feeling of affluence.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. This is the first time I heard anything about this peyotl bean. But I am wondering, in view of the fact it is claimed that it leads to delusions of grandeur on the part of those who partake of this bean, if perhaps the infusion of peyotl beans has not reached some of our high places here in Washington.

Mr. NICHOLS. Of course, I know to what the gentleman refers. I have been a Member of Congress for almost 6 years now, a very short time, and I have taken part in voting for and fighting for some of the legislation that I presume the gentleman refers to. During that time some of my very beloved friends on the Republican side of the House have stood side by side with me in voting for much of this same kind of legis-



lation; and being hesitant about hurting anybody's feelings, I simply will not attempt to comment further upon whether or not any party in a high place has been eating peyotl beans. I do not know.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman that I did not intend to reflect on the passage of legislation, but I did have in mind perhaps that maybe in some of the departmental activities where bureaucracy has grown to the extent that it has attracted the attention of not only the Congress but the entire country, some of these bureaucrats that have been put in charge of the laudable activities and purposes of some of this fine legislation may be possessed of delusions of grandeur.

Mr. NICHOLS. I am not one of those who are willing to go out and jump on the bureaucrats for the things that they do as long as I am a Member of this body. This body can kick its own pants if there is anything wrong with the bureaucrats in Government. We control them, we run them, we give them the money, and we tell them what they can do and what they cannot do. I am not ready to condemn them. I am ready, if there is anything wrong with them, to condemn the actions of this body. If my party need take the responsibility, then I am ready that my party should brag about the good things they have done instead of fussing about bureaucrats. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain excerpts and explanations thereof.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### IMPORTS OF RUSSIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, the majority of the Members of this House are conversant with the fact that the district I represent is located in the heart of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania. In other words, the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania is one of the largest coal districts in the United States.

Many times have I drawn a word picture of the desolation faced by former prosperous communities now reduced to veritable "ghost towns" because of the many ills which have beset the coal industry.

You are all familiar with the many substitute fuels which are in part responsible for the conditions facing the industry today.

Since becoming a Member of Congress I have discussed a number of times the injurious effects to the coal industry by the T. V. A., importation of foreign oil, unregulated natural gas, pipe lines, and so forth.

Today I want to discuss the importation of Russian anthracite coal and its devastating effect upon the entire coal industry. Under an agreement between Soviet Russia and the United States negotiated in 1934 and since renewed annually, Russia has shipped into the United States the following amount of anthracite coal:

	Net tons
1935	395,413
1936	451,576
1937	266,441
1938	200,480
1939	219,901

Under the present agreement, expiring in August 1940, Russia can ship to the United States 400,000 tons.

The output of Russian coal has been increasing very rapidly. For example, in 1930 the total output of Russian coal mines, including bituminous, was 48,227,474 tons. This increased to 124,561,828 tons in 1938. About 75 percent of this tonnage was produced in European Russia.

The United States Tariff Commission reports that in 1928 and 1929 the cost of producing a ton of coal by the Russian Donetz coal trust was \$2.20—11 rubles Russian money—per ton. Fifty-one percent of the cost of production was absorbed by salaries and it develops that the Russian miner received slightly in excess of \$1 for each ton mined.

According to the United States Tariff Commission, the average monthly salary of all employees of the Russian Donetz coal trust was \$48.60, or 243 rubles Russian money.

It is interesting to note the Russian miner in 1927 and 1928 produced on an average of 12.4 tons per month as compared with the Pennsylvania miner, who in 1929 produced on an average of 33 tons per month.

The difference in production between the Russian and American miner is charged to the decreased efficiency of coal-cutting machines and the disorganization of Russian labor.

The average declared value per ton f. o. b. Russian ports in 1937 was \$4.81 and the ocean freight rate to New England ports at that time probably averaged \$3, or a total of \$7.81 per ton, upon arrival at Boston. Ten percent of the coal used in Boston is imported and the average consumer pays \$15.25 per ton, slightly higher than the domestic anthracite price.

The principal objection to the importation of Russian coal is the displacement of American anthracite coal, which results in the loss of jobs to our own American coal miners.

From 1935 to 1939 Russia shipped an average of 306,763 tons to the United States. The American anthracite miner digs 2.79 tons per day, and his average working days for a year are 171; thus, he digs approximately 478 tons of coal annually.

By dividing Russia's annual average shipment of 306,763 tons by the American coal miner's annual production of 478 tons, we find that 642 coal miners lose their jobs through the importation of this amount of Russian coal.

The loss of the jobs of 642 coal miners annually may represent an insignificant number at first glance, but when we recall that T. V. A. destroys 21,000 jobs annually followed by Venezuelan oil taking a toll of 20,000 additional jobs annually and unregulated natural gas claiming another 60,000 jobs annually, you will readily understand why it behooves each and every one of us to guard against not only the importation of Russian coal with its constant threat to American jobs but the suppression of every effort aimed at importing any substitute that will take the jobs of many other American workmen.

In my opening remarks I pointed out that the coal industry was suffering from many ills, and I trust that my explanation of the importation of Russian coal will further enlighten every Member of this House that Government-subsidized and encouraged substitutes should have our earnest attention if we are concerned with the rehabilitation of the American coal industry and the American coal miner. [Applause.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain excerpts from resolutions heretofore passed, and I make a second request to the same effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### REPAYMENT OF HOG-PROCESSING TAXES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, during the major portion of the last hour we have listened to a rather startling succession of charges concerning petty theft and misappropriations of funds on the part of bureaucrats and board officials as they have erroneously, incorrectly, and perhaps dishonestly used money of the Government for private welfare, amusement,

and pleasure. I believe it is a sorry situation that Government has sunk to such a condition in America that we have to hear that type of charge be made and listen to rejoinders that vary from outright admissions to weak denials of the facts.

However, I do not want to talk about that now. I do wish to discuss another aspect of the same type of outgrowth in this country, the same situation in which Government has become top-heavy, in which we have arrived at something pretty close to the same type of statism which we condemn so cordially when we find it running rampant in Europe or in Asia. Instead of discussing what has been described here this afternoon in an outline and an enumeration of bureaucrats and officials who have been misappropriating money from the Government, I want to discuss the Government's misappropriation of money taken from the individual, quite the opposite trend of misappropriation but an exact manifestation of the same type of overgrown "big bully" type of Government.

I refer to the failure of the Federal Government to repay to the hog raisers of America the processing taxes taken from them at the time the processing tax was in effect in America. That processing tax took from the hog raisers, the farmers of this country, illegally, in direct conflict with constitutional provisions, many millions of dollars which the New Deal authorities have thus far steadfastly refused to repay. The United States Supreme Court has declared that the tax was unfairly, unjustly, and illegally paid by the farmer. The United States Treasury has said:

We have been unjustly enriched. The farmer should not have paid the tax.

The Bureau of Economics in the Department of Agriculture has said the same thing, although the Secretary of that Department does not favor having the farmer get back these tax refunds. The farmer paid the tax, and he paid it in conflict with the law. Still, our Government, your Government and mine, has failed to repay to these farmers the money illegally taken from them.

On Monday of this week I caused to be sent to every Member of Congress a letter which I am going to ask to include as part of my remarks here this afternoon, as I am very eager that every Member of the House read this letter, reviewing the situation confronting us, explaining the case for the farmer, and asking all fair-minded ladies and gentlemen of the House to sign discharge petition No. 25, which I have placed on the Speaker's rostrum, in an effort to bring from the House Committee on Agriculture Senate Joint Resolution 66, which passed the Senate, which a subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture has considered and reported back favorably, to bring that before us for action, so that the farmers of America can be given that degree of justice.

This afternoon I want to make an especial appeal to the gentlemen and the ladies representing the cities of this country, the industrial areas; those who sometimes erroneously assume that they pay all the taxes simply because the postmark on so many tax-payment-conveying envelopes are mailed out from the large cities of the East; forgetful of the fact that out where I live, where the farmers live, we are the big consumers of America and pay our taxes indirectly by buying the products of industrial areas, so that those industries can profit sufficiently to pay the income tax from the profits drained from the agricultural regions of America.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. And I want to call the attention of those people whose constituents may include no hog raisers especially to the last paragraph of my letter, because in that I set forth this proposition: I think it would be a tremendously

hazardous thing in America if this country, by failure to repay these taxes illegally collected, should establish the precedent that the Federal Government will not rebate taxes which are unwisely or unnecessarily or unfairly paid, because the taxpayers of the big cities and the industries of America almost every year make mistakes in making income-tax returns. If, instead of continuing the fair practice this Government has always followed of rebating to industry and rebating to capitalists the taxes which they have unfairly paid, we are now going to fail to maintain the Government's honor with the taxpayers on the farms in this instance, then the Government soon enough may say to the taxpayer in the city, "Unfortunately, you paid \$1,000,000 too much in taxes, but we will not rebate it, we will not disallow it, we will not refund it, we will not give you credit on next year's tax payment, because we succeeded in chiseling the American farmer out of his hog-processing tax some years ago." I appeal to you as a matter of simple honesty, in self-protection of the integrity and honor of this Government in its relations with honest taxpayers, to sign discharge petition No. 25 and to rebate to the American farmer the hog-processing tax illegally exacted from him. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include the letter referred to as a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1940.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Have you signed discharge petition No. 25?

If you are among those who have not yet signed this discharge petition, will you give me 2 minutes of your time to suggest reasons why, in justice to the farmers of your own district, and to the taxpayers generally, you should sign this particular petition?

Petition No. 25 simply would bring Senate Joint Resolution 66, which passed the Senate last August, before the House for a vote. Senate Joint Resolution 66 provides for a refund to American hog producers of the processing taxes which they illegally paid before the Supreme Court declared this tax unconstitutional. An appropriation of \$58,000,000 was subsequently paid to refund taxes illegally collected, and of this amount \$31,000,000 still remains available and appropriated for repayment of hog processing taxes. Senate Joint Resolution 66 simply provides a method for our hog producers to establish their claims for this refund which both the Supreme Court and the United States Treasury have stated were unjustly and illegally paid by the American hog producers.

It has always been a cardinal principle of American taxation that taxes illegally collected shall be refunded to those who pay them. Income taxes are refunded when they are overpaid; the taxes paid by the hog processors were refunded from the above appropriation when the tax was declared void; taxes collected under the Bankhead Cotton Act of 1934, the Kerr Tobacco Act, and the Potato Act of 1935 were also refunded. It now remains for this Government to keep faith with American hog producers by refunding taxes illegally collected from the producers themselves.

America cannot afford to establish the dangerous precedent at this late date of refusing to refund taxes illegally collected. Such a despotic stand would be a long step backward from our traditional policy of fair dealing with all types of honest taxpayers. More important than the money involved and the refunds due the farmers is the importance of maintaining this Government's honor in dealing with taxpayers. To deny justice in this case would place a blot on our national honor that in future years might spread to equal injustices to those who erroneously or unjustly overpay income taxes or other levies. Your signature to petition No. 25 will help Uncle Sam keep faith with John Taxpayer.

Cordially yours,

KARL MUNDT, M. C.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On March 18:

H. R. 7863. An act to amend section 602 (e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, relating to a study of radio requirements for ships navigating the Great Lakes and inland waters of the United States.



On March 25:

H. R. 4868. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

On March 29:

H. R. 4868. An act to amend the act authorizing the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION (H. DOC. NO. 681)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Select Committee on Government Organization and ordered printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

When I submitted Reorganization Plans I and II at the last regular session of Congress I indicated that certain reorganizations of an intradepartmental character were necessary, but that detailed study would be required for the preparation of specific plans. Since that time the heads of the executive departments and my own office have continued to study the internal organization of the several agencies of the Government. I have considered recommendations made to me as a result of these studies and have found it possible to make a number of needed improvements of organization by administrative action. In other instances I can effect the necessary changes only under the procedure set up in the Reorganization Act of 1939.

I am transmitting herewith Reorganization Plan III, which I have prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (Public, No. 19, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), approved April 3, 1939; and I declare that with respect to each reorganization made in this plan I have found that such reorganization is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes of section 1 (a) of the act:

1. To reduce expenditures;
2. To increase efficiency;
3. To consolidate agencies according to major purposes;
4. To reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions and by abolishing such as may not be necessary; and
5. To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort.

Treasury Department: I am proposing two intradepartmental reorganizations relating to the Treasury Department.

The first reorganization consolidates in a Fiscal Service, under the direction of a permanent Fiscal Assistant Secretary, those functions of the Treasury Department pertaining to financing and fiscal activities. This Fiscal Service will bring together the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, the Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, and the Public Debt Service, including their various subdivisions and certain other related functions.

Some adjustments are made in the assignment of functions of the units which will comprise the Fiscal Service, and certain changes are made in titles. The net effect of these adjustments is to establish within the Fiscal Service the office of Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and a Bureau of Accounts under a Commission of Accounts, and a Bureau of Public Debt under the Commissioner of Public Debt. In addition to responsibility for the administration of these four segments of the Department's operations, the Fiscal Assistant Secretary is vested with the financing functions of the Under Secretary of the Treasury and of the Assistant Secretaries.

The functions brought together in the Fiscal Service are all closely interrelated and are essential parts of the general functions of financing and fiscal control. The internal organization of the Fiscal Service conforms to accepted principles of financial management and provides the framework for adequate internal controls. At the same time, under the proposed plan these functions can be coordinated more effectively, duplications eliminated, and a more efficient service provided. To assure continued effective management of this

highly important and technical phase of the Treasury functions, I am placing the Fiscal Service under the supervision of a career official. The plan, therefore, provides that the Fiscal Assistant Secretary will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with civil-service laws and will perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary. This is in accord with the policy of this administration of bringing higher administrative positions within the career service. The creation of the office of Fiscal Assistant Secretary will not increase the number of Assistant Secretaries in the Treasury Department since the plan expressly provides for the abolition of one of the three existing offices of Assistant Secretary.

The second reorganization affecting the Treasury Department vests in the Secretary of the Treasury full authority for the administration of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. At present the Federal Alcohol Administration occupies an anomalous position. It is legally a part of the Treasury Department, but actually it is clothed with almost complete independence under existing statutory provisions. Under certain conditions the administration would by law become an independent agency, whereas the interests of improved management require its integration with allied activities in the Treasury Department.

I propose, therefore, that the functions of the Federal Alcohol Administration be correlated with the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, particularly its Alcohol Tax Unit. The Bureau is already performing a large part of the field enforcement work of the administration and could readily take over complete responsibility for its work. The Bureau is daily making, for other purposes, a majority of the contacts with units of the liquor industry which the Federal Alcohol Administration should but cannot make without the establishment of a large and duplicating field force. Under the provisions of this plan, it will be possible more effectively to utilize the far-flung organization of the Treasury Department, including its many laboratories, in discharging the functions of the Federal Alcohol Administration. Thus, I find the proposed consolidation will remedy deficiencies in organization structure as well as afford a more effective service at materially reduced costs.

Department of the Interior: Reorganization Plan II transferred the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior and thus concentrated in one department the two bureaus responsible for the conservation and utilization of the wildlife resources of the Nation. On the basis of experience gained since this transfer, I find it necessary and desirable to consolidate these units into a single bureau to be known as the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Bureau of Biological Survey administers Federal laws relating to birds, land mammals, and amphibians, whereas the Bureau of Fisheries deals with fishes, marine mammals, and other aquatic animals. The natural areas of operation of these two Bureaus frequently coincide, and their activities are interrelated and similar in character. Consolidation will eliminate duplication of work, facilitate coordination of programs, and improve service to the public.

Another provision relating to the Department of the Interior is the abolition of the statutory office of Recorder of the General Land Office. This office is a relic of the quill and sand-box period in the transcription of land records. Its duties can readily be absorbed by the regular civil-service personnel of the Land Office.

Department of Agriculture: I propose to consolidate the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into a single agency to be known as the Surplus Marketing Administration. This consolidation will facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture relating to the formulation and administration of marketing agreements and the disposition of agricultural surpluses.

Because the two programs require unified planning and direction, the Secretary of Agriculture has found it desirable

to designate the same person as the head of both. In one capacity he reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture while in the other he is responsible by law to the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidation of the two units will assure unified management, eliminate confusion in administration, and make for more efficient operation. Furthermore, this reorganization will remove from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the legal responsibility for functions which differ administratively from its major operations.

**Department of Labor:** I propose to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Immigration and the offices of District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. The former have been vacant since 1933; the latter impose an unnecessary level of supervision above that of District Director of Immigration and Naturalization in certain of our ports and should be eliminated in the interests of economy and sound administration.

**Civil Aeronautics Authority:** I propose to clarify the relations of the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the five-member Board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The Administrator is made the chief administrative officer of the Authority with respect to all functions other than those relating to economic regulation and certain other activities primarily of a rule-making and adjudicative character which are entrusted to the Board. This will eliminate the confusion of responsibilities existing under the Civil Aeronautics Act and provide a more clear-cut and effective plan of organization for the agency.

**Improvements and savings:** The principal advantage of the reorganizations proposed in this plan will be increased effectiveness of operation of the agencies concerned. In addition to improved service some economies may be expected. I estimate that immediate annual savings in administrative expense of approximately \$150,000 will result. This comparatively small amount in no way measures the worth of the proposals. In fact, if they resulted in no administrative savings at all, I should still consider them worth while in view of the increased effectiveness of administration that will result.

**Need for continuous study:** The management problems of a department or agency are complex and dynamic and require much detailed analysis before findings can be made. These problems cannot be resolved by any one reorganization plan, nor at one time; their study must be a continuing process if our departmental machinery is to keep pace with the changing requirements placed on the Government. Accordingly, in conformity with the Budget and Accounting Act, I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to continue studies in collaboration with the several departments and agencies, looking to further improvements in the Government's administrative structure.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 2, 1940.

#### REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. III

(Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, April 2, 1940, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939)

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

**SECTION 1. Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department.** (a) Establishment of Fiscal Service: (1) The office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, the Division of Disbursements, the Division of Deposits, the Section of Surety Bonds, the office of the Commissioner of the Public Debt, the Division of Loans and Currency, the office of the Register of the Treasury, the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, the Division of Savings Bonds, the Division of Paper Custody, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States and their functions are consolidated into one agency of the Treasury Department to be known as the Fiscal Service, at the head of which there shall be an officer who shall be known as the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

(2) The Fiscal Service shall consist of the office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the office of the Treasurer of the United States, a Bureau of Accounts, and a Bureau of the Public Debt. Except as is otherwise specifically provided herein, the Secretary of the Treasury may establish such divisions and other constituent units within these agencies as he deems necessary.

(3) The Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants and its functions are transferred to the Bureau of Accounts, at the head of which shall be the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, who shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Accounts.

(4) The office of the Commissioner of the Public Debt, the Division of Loans and Currency, the office of the Register of the Treasury, the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, the Division of Savings Bonds, and the Division of Paper Custody and their functions are consolidated into and shall be administered as the Bureau of the Public Debt, at the head of which shall be the Commissioner of the Public Debt.

(5) The functions of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States shall be administered by the Treasurer of the United States.

(6) Such functions as are consolidated into or transferred to the Fiscal Service and which are not allocated herein to particular agencies or offices of the Fiscal Service shall be administered through such units of the Service as may be designated by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(7) The Fiscal Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the civil-service laws and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. He shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, supervise the administration of and coordinate the functions and activities consolidated into or transferred to the Fiscal Service and shall perform such other duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. In the absence or disability of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, or in the event of a vacancy in that office, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate any other officer of the Treasury Department to act as Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

(b) Transfer of certain functions to Fiscal Service: All functions vested in the Under Secretary of the Treasury and any Assistant Secretary of the Treasury pertaining to (1) the administration of financing operations; (2) the supervision of the administration of the functions and activities of the office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, the office of the Commissioner of the Public Debt, and the office of the Treasurer of the United States; and (3) supervision of the administration of the accounting functions and activities in the Treasury Department and all its bureaus, divisions, and offices, are hereby transferred to and consolidated in the Fiscal Service, to be exercised by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the functions included in item (3) shall be exercised through the Commissioner of Accounts.

(c) Transfer of functions relating to accounting: All functions vested in any other officer or employee of the Treasury Department, except those excluded by section 3 (b) of the Reorganization Act of 1939, of authorizing the installation, maintenance, revision, and elimination of accounting records, reports, and procedures are hereby transferred to and consolidated under the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, to be exercised by him through the Commissioner of Accounts.

(d) Abolition of an office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: That office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury which is now vacant is hereby abolished; and all the functions, rights, powers, and duties of such abolished office are hereby transferred to and vested in the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, to be exercised by him under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

**SEC. 2. Federal Alcohol Administration:** The Federal Alcohol Administration, the offices of the members thereof, and the office of the Administrator are abolished, and their functions shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury through the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Department of the Treasury.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**SEC. 3. Fish and Wildlife Service:** The Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Department of the Interior with their respective functions are consolidated into one agency in the Department of the Interior to be known as the Fish and Wildlife Service. The functions of the consolidated agency shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior by a Director and not more than two Assistant Directors, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and perform such duties as he shall prescribe. The offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries and the offices of Chief and Associate Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey are abolished and their functions transferred to the consolidated agency.

**SEC. 4. Recorder of General Land Office:** The office of Recorder of the General Land Office is abolished. The functions of the Recorder shall be exercised under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior through such officers or employees of the General Land Office as he may designate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**SEC. 5. Surplus Marketing Administration:** The Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture and its functions and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as an agency of the Department of Agriculture and its functions are consolidated into an agency in the Department of Agriculture to be known as the Surplus Marketing Administration. The Surplus Marketing Administration shall be headed by an Administrator, who shall be appointed by and subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SEC. 6. Offices in the Immigration and Naturalization Service abolished: The offices of Commissioner of Immigration of the several ports and the offices of District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Labor are abolished, and their functions shall be administered under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization through such District Directors of Immigration and Naturalization as the Commissioner shall designate.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7. Functions of the Administrator transferred: The functions vested in the Civil Aeronautics Authority by the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, the functions of aircraft registration and of safety regulation described in titles V and VI of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, except the functions of prescribing safety standards, rules, and regulations and of suspending and revoking certificates after hearing, the function provided for by section 1101 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and the functions of appointing such officers and employees and of authorizing such expenditures and travel as may be necessary for the performance of all functions vested in the Administrator are transferred from the Civil Aeronautics Authority to and shall be exercised by the Administrator, who shall hereafter be known as the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8. Transfer of records, property, and personnel: All records and property (including office equipment) of the several agencies, and all records and property used primarily in the administration of any functions, transferred or consolidated by this plan and all the personnel used in the administration of such agencies and functions (including officers whose chief duties relate to such administration and whose offices are not abolished) are transferred or consolidated, as the case may be, within the department or agency concerned, for use in the administration of the agencies and functions transferred or consolidated by this plan: *Provided*, That any personnel transferred or consolidated within any department or agency by this section found by the head of such department or agency to be in excess of the personnel necessary for the administration of the functions transferred or consolidated shall be retransferred under existing law to other positions in the Government service, or separated from the service subject to the provisions of section 10 (a) of the Reorganization Act of 1939.

SEC. 9. Transfer of funds: So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available (including funds available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941) for the use of any agency in the exercise of any function transferred or consolidated by this plan, or for the use of the head of any department or agency in the exercise of any function so transferred or consolidated, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with the approval of the President shall determine, shall be transferred within the department or agency concerned for use in connection with the exercise of the function so transferred or consolidated. In determining the amount to be transferred the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may include an amount to provide for the liquidation of obligations incurred against such appropriations, allocations, or other funds prior to the transfer: *Provided*, That the use of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds transferred by this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 (d) (3) and section 9 of the Reorganization Act of 1939.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2689. An act to amend section 33 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes;

S. 2977. An act authorizing the construction and maintenance of a dike or dam across Stansbury Creek in Baltimore County, Md.;

S. 3209. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Mississippi State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pearl River at or near Carthage, in the State of Mississippi;

S. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to approve the action of the Secretary of the Interior in deferring the collection of certain irrigation charges against lands under the Blackfeet Indian irrigation project; and

S. J. Res. 226. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 3, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

## COMMITTEE HEARINGS

## COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold hearings at 10 a. m. on the following dates on the matters named:

Tuesday, April 9, 1940:

H. R. 7637, relative to liability of vessels in collision.

Tuesday, April 16, 1940:

H. R. 8475, to define "American fishery."

## COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Insular Affairs on Monday, April 15, 1940, at 10 a. m., for the continued consideration of H. R. 8239, creating the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, and for other purposes.

## COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization Wednesday, April 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of private bills and unfinished business.

## COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs on Wednesday next, April 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m. for the consideration of H. R. 3047, H. R. 3048, H. R. 5674, and H. R. 5918.

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On April 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., there will be continued before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary a hearing on the bill (H. R. 7534) to amend an act to prevent pernicious political activity (to forbid the requirement that poll taxes be paid as a prerequisite for voting at certain elections). The hearings will be held in room 346, House Office Building, and will be continued on the following dates; April 9 and April 10, at 10:30 a. m.

## COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS ON FLOOD-CONTROL BILL OF 1940 BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1940, AT 10 A. M. DAILY

The hearings will be on reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers since the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, and on amendments to existing law. The committee plans to report an omnibus bill with authorizations of approximately one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, covering the principal regions of the country.

Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, the president of the Mississippi River Commission, the assistants to the Chief of Engineers, the division engineers, and the district engineers will be requested to submit additional statements as individual projects are considered and as desired by the committee.

1. Monday, April 1: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects on the White River and tributaries.

2. Tuesday, April 2: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects in report on rivers in Texas and the Southwest.

3. Wednesday, April 3: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects in the Los Angeles area and in the Pacific Northwest.

4. Thursday, April 4: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for projects in Colorado and other western areas.

5. Friday, April 5: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for the lower Mississippi River and other tributaries.

6. Saturday, April 6: Sponsors and representatives of the Corps of Engineers for other drainage-basin areas for other projects in other parts of the country.

7. Monday, April 8: Representatives from the Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies.

8. Tuesday, April 9: Senators and Members of Congress.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1515. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 19, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Noyo River, Calif., including harbor at the mouth thereof, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 682); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1516. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 19, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on reexamination of Norfolk Harbor, Va., with a view to determining if it is advisable to modify the existing project by providing additional anchorage area adjacent to, and south of the so-called Lamberts Point or Craney Island anchorage, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted March 2, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 683); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1517. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 19, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Umpqua River and tributaries, Oregon, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, and by act of Congress approved June 11, 1935 (H. Doc. No. 684); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1518. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 21, 1940, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on reexamination of Sabine-Neches Waterway, Tex., to determine whether the existing project should be modified by extending the project channel upstream from the upper end of the Beaumont turning basin extension to the Pennsylvania Shipyards, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted September 15, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 685); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

1519. A letter from the Chairman of the Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend H. R. 7850 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, April 1, 1940; to the Committee on Claims.

1520. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended January 13, 1928 (45 Stat. 51); February 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 137); March 31, 1930 (46 Stat. 136); February 16, 1931 (46 Stat. 1164); March 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 149); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. DIES: Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities. House Resolution 452. Resolution to certify report of the House of Representatives Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to proceed against George Powers

for contempt (Rep. No. 1904). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee of conference. H. R. 8641. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to provide supplemental appropriations for such fiscal year (Rept. No. 1905). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PATRICK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 7615. A bill authorizing the Bradenton Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across Sarasota Pass where Manatee Avenue, Bradenton, if extended, would cross Sarasota Pass, county of Manatee, State of Florida; with amendment (Rept. No. 1906). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McGRANERY: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 8452. A bill to declare Frankford Creek, Pa., to be a nonnavigable stream; without amendment (Rept. No. 1907). Referred to House Calendar.

Mr. WOLFENDEN of Pennsylvania: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 8471. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Susquehanna River, at a point near Wyalusing, between Terry and Wyalusing Townships, in the county of Bradford, and in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; with amendment (Rept. No. 1908). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 8583. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Little Falls, Minn.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1909). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PATRICK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 8650. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Department of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Great Pee Dee River, at or near Cashua Ferry, S. C.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1910). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. PATRICK: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2735. An act authorizing the issuance to Orville Wright of honorary aircraft pilot's certificate No. 1; without amendment (Rept. No. 1911). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9166) granting a pension to Sarah C. Freeland, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 9185. A bill to amend section 73 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended; to the Committee on the Territories.

H. R. 9186. A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act so as to provide for reapportionment of the membership of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and to create districts from which said representatives shall be elected, and to provide for reapportionment within each county of the membership of the senate of said legislature and to create districts from which said senators shall be elected; to the Committee on the Territories.



H. R. 9187. A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act so as to provide for reapportionment of the membership of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and to create districts from which said representatives shall be elected, and to provide for reapportionment within each county of the membership of the senate of said legislature and to create districts from which said senators shall be elected; to the Committee on the Territories.

H. R. 9188. A bill to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act so as to provide for reapportionment of the membership of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and authorizing the legislature to alter senatorial districts; to the Committee on the Territories.

H. R. 9189. A bill to provide for fixing the number of members and reapportionment of membership in the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii by the legislature; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 9190. A bill making an appropriation for the construction of a diversion dam on the Sandy River, Oreg.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HAWKS:

H. R. 9191. A bill making the National Labor Relations Act inapplicable in States which by State legislation have provided for the enforcement of the right of self-organization and collective bargaining; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 9192. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to grant permission for pipe lines; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana:

H. R. 9193. A bill to permit the filing of certain claims for disability benefits under Government insurance policies; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 9194. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the selection of certain lands in the State of California for the use of the California park system," approved June 29, 1936; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 9195. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 9196. A bill to grant retirement benefits to employees of railroad carriers who were forced out of service due to unfair labor practices of their employers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 9197. A bill making appropriations for continuation of functions and personnel in the Federal Traffic Section of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 9198. A bill to amend the act approved April 29, 1902, entitled "An act to facilitate the procurement of statistics of trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory" (32 Stat. 172), as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KRAMER:

H. R. 9199. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 851), as amended (40 Stat. 705; 35 U. S. C. 68), so as to protect the United States in certain patent-infringement suits; to the Committee on Patents.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LELAND M. FORD:

H. R. 9200. A bill granting a pension to Clarinda Mason Smith Raymond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H. R. 9201. A bill for the relief of Thomas O. Munger; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 9202. A bill authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to Dr. E. Holtzapple; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HARTER of New York:

H. R. 9203. A bill to correct the discharge from the Army of John Edward Wendt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H. R. 9204. A bill for the relief of W. O. Bonham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H. R. 9205. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Wendling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 9206. A bill granting a pension to Harriet M. Matteson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 9207. A bill granting a pension to William A. Miles; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 9208. A bill for the relief of Lee McQueen, David J. Jenkins, Samuel Smith, and Maples L. Carriger; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7288. By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Petition of 103 signers of my district, urging the passage of House bill 7813; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7289. By Mr. RANKIN: Petition of the Legislature of Mississippi, regarding old-age pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7290. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Petition of Charles J. Rohe, and 29 others, of Crete, Ill., requesting enactment of House bill 5620, the General Welfare Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7291. Also, petition of Edgar M. Seldon, of Lombard, Ill., and 150 residents of Du Page County, requesting passage of House bill 7813, to safeguard homing pigeons; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7292. By the SPEAKER: Resolution of the stone masons' union, Columbus, Ohio, supporting Senate bill 591; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7293. By Mr. SUTPHIN: Petition of New Brunswick Farmers Market, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., to raise the income of farm families to a parity with industry, establish a national minimum wage in agricultural production and processing, nationally regulate migratory farm labor to eliminate deplorable rural social conditions and competition unfair to self-supporting communities, and State regulation of migratory farm labor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7294. By the SPEAKER: Resolution of the Kern County Pomona Grange, No. 26, Buttonwillow, Calif., regarding the labor problems brought about, affecting agriculture in California, by migration; to the Committee on Labor.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1940

(Legislative day of Monday, March 4, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Duncan Fraser, assistant rector, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, the fountain of wisdom, whose statutes are good and gracious and whose law is truth, we beseech Thee so to guide and bless the Members of this Senate that they may ordain for our governance only such things as please Thee, to the glory of Thy name and the welfare of Thy people; through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.